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LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

RECIPROCITY CONTEST TAKEN TO ST. JOHN BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Canadian Premier Starts New Week by Opening a Series of Meetings in the Maritime Provinces

CAMPAIGN INTENSE

Reward of \$25,000 for Information Regarding Alleged American Fund to Influence Canadian Votes

OTTAWA, Ont.—With continued reports that the anti-reciprocity movement will be liberally financed by interests opposed to free trade relations in Canada, the United States and England, another week in the campaign opened today with Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressing a great mass meeting at St. John, N. B., where his minister of public works, the Hon. William Pugsley, is offered for reelection to the House of Commons by Henry A. Powell.

The Montreal Star, which has been charging that American trusts are to finance the Canadian campaign for reciprocity, prints this announcement:

"The Montreal Star hereby offers \$25,000 reward for information placed in the hands of three judges of the supreme court of Canada and three judges of the superior court, three Conservatives and three Liberals, that will in the opinion of these judges, enable the court to trace to its source the enormous campaign fund sent from the United States to Canada to be used in influencing the judgment of the Canadian people in deciding what is to them a national question of supreme importance."

Today the Hon. Clifford Sifton, formerly minister of the interior in the Laurier government, but now allied with the Conservatives on the reciprocity question, will speak at Woodstock, an important center near the potato-growing district of Maine. Mr. Sifton will follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier in St. John, speaking here on Tuesday.

The premier is scheduled to address a meeting in Digby, N. S., across the bay of Fundy, the same day. He will deliver an address at Halifax Aug. 30; New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 31, and possibly at Amherst, N. S., a manufacturing town; at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 1; Shediac, N. B., and Moncton, N. B., Sept. 2.

On Sept. 2 the leader of the opposition, Hon. Robert Laird Borden, will appear in Charlotte county, N. B., a fishing, granite and manufacturing district which adjoins Washington county, Me. He will speak at St. Stephen and St. Andrews. On Sept. 4 he will address a meeting at Gagetown, in the St. John river valley farming district, where the question of the construction of the proposed St. John River Valley railroad is absorbing a topic as reciprocity.

After addressing meetings at St. John, Sept. 5, Sussex, Sept. 6, and possibly Moncton, he will go to Nova Scotia, where his own parliamentary seat in Halifax is considered to be in the doubtful column.

Following Mr. Borden, the Hon. George Eulas Foster, his lieutenant and formerly finance minister of Canada, will speak at Chipman, N. B., Sept. 7, Havre, Sept. 8, and St. John the following day.

The grounds taken for and against reciprocity are shown in the reports coming from all sections. The contest against reciprocity is made on both economic and sentimental grounds by the opposition speakers. They declare that agriculture in the United States is much better developed than it is in Canada, that the Canadian farmer will be swamped by the arrival of food products from the United States.

They cite a specific instance of a carload of sheep recently brought from Ohio and sold on the Toronto market below the Canadian prices.

The Liberals claim that these sheep

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NEW INSTRUCTOR IN HISTORY AND LAW FOR TUFTS



ARTHUR L. ANDREWS

President Hamilton of Tufts College has announced the appointment of Prof. Arthur Irving Andrews, Ph. D., of Simmons College as associate professor of the history and public law department of Tufts. Professor Andrews' appointment comes as the first of a number of additions to the faculty. Professor Andrews will be in active charge of the history department at Tufts next year, as his associate, Prof. Lawrence B. Evans, has a leave of absence.

In 1901 Mr. Andrews received the degree of A. B. from Brown and the following year was at Wisconsin University for post-graduate study. From 1902 to 1905 he studied at Harvard, receiving in 1905 the degree of Ph. D.

BOSTON SCHOOLS ARE READY TO CARE FOR AN INCREASE OF 2000

The Boston school authorities expect to accommodate about 2000 more pupils than they did last year when the public schools reopen on Sept. 13.

Besides the new buildings ready for the opening there are a number under construction. These buildings, expected to be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, are located in the Phillips Brooks, the Lyman and the Dwight districts.

The greatest problem confronting the school authorities each year is to make an estimate of the number of pupils to be present at the opening of the schools.

The school committee will hold its first meeting before the opening of the schools although no definite date has been arranged.

An important appointment to be made shortly is that of headmaster of the Dorchester high school. There are a large number of masters in the city who are eligible for the position, prominent among them being Albert S. Perkins and Miford S. Power, both of whom are masters in the Dorchester high school.

ITALIAN COPY OF 'MONA LISA' LOST

ROME—A fine copy of the painting "Mona Lisa," executed during the lifetime of Leonardo da Vinci, has disappeared from the gallery at Villa Carlotta on Lake Como. No one knows what has become of it, and the newspaper point to the possibility of a connection between its disappearance and that of the original from the Louvre.

AWARD FOR WELLESLEY BRIDGE
The contract for building the single arch reinforced concrete bridge over the Neponset river in the town of Wellesley, it was learned today, has been awarded by the highway commission to Hapgood, Frost & Co., of Wellesley, for \$2425.

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If it is worth while,
why not do it
every day?

Passing the Monitor along
should not only happen
occasionally, but frequently.
Not a day should be missed.

ORDERS THIRD DRAFT OF A UNIFORM LAW FOR INCORPORATIONS

Conference of State Commissioners Votes for Still Another Revision of Charles T. Terry's Tentative Act

TORRENS SYSTEM UP

New York Man Urges Safeguarding Property Owners Should Come Before Cheapness in Title Recording

The following statement concerning the conference for uniform laws was issued today by Charles T. Terry of New York, secretary:

"The results accomplished at the various sessions of the conference of commissioners ending today have been very gratifying to the representatives of the various states. There have been 33 states represented by the official commissioners appointed by the Governors of the states, and in all 65 commissioners in attendance. The subjects considered covered rather a wide field. The attendance upon the sessions has been larger, and the interest more sustained than at any previous meeting."

After discussion of the uniform incorporation act drafted by Mr. Terry, the commissioners voted that a third draft of the act be prepared and printed by the executive committee together with a digest and analysis of the incorporation laws of the various states in so far as they affect the proposed law, also to be prepared by Mr. Terry.

Francis M. Burdick of New York, chairman of the committee on Torrens land title system, introduced Charles A. Boston of New York, chairman of the New York State Bar Association, who spoke on the Torrens laws.

Mr. Boston said that the Torrens system, so far as it has been of use in several states, has shown defects and has not become popular. He urged the commissioners in their consideration of the Torrens system to safeguard property owners rather than attempt to achieve cheapness and speed in the clearing of titles.

A proper law should not be compulsory on account of the complicated system of real property law. Such a law should be permissive, judicial and there should be official examiners of titles.

Mr. Boston referred to the Massachusetts single land court, which is considered a success. As the people acquire faith in this court they avail themselves of its services more and more and increase the business of the court, he said.

A resolution presented by Francis M. Burdick that the commissioners in each state in which the land title system is used supply all the commissioners with information as to its working before Jan. 1 was adopted.

William H. Starkey of Pennsylvania, chairman of the executive committee, said that this was the banner year, there

(Continued on page four, column one)

G. H. MARTIN RETIRES FROM EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF BAY STATE

George H. Martin, who, since the reorganization of the Massachusetts state board of education, has been acting as its treasurer and agent, has resigned those offices to take effect Sept. 1. Mr. Martin has been connected with the public school system of the commonwealth 48 years.

Beginning as a grammar school teacher in Peabody, Mass., George H. Martin soon became a teacher in the state normal school at Bridgewater, of which he was a graduate, where he remained 18 years. He was called from this work to serve the state board of education as agent, an office which he held 14 years, becoming acquainted with the schools and school people in all parts of the state. In 1892 he became a member of the board of supervisors of the city of Boston, a position which he retained for 12 years. For the following five years he was secretary of the Massachusetts state board of education.

While secretary of the board of education, Mr. Martin was especially interested in industrial education. He was a member of the famous Douglas commission on industrial education in 1905 and wrote the report for the commission. He represented the board at the second international congress of school hygiene in London in 1907. He has written and spoken widely on educational subjects and is a member of all the leading educational associations in the country. Dr. Martin in his leisure expects to continue his historical and literary studies.

MALDEN Y. M. C. A. READY TO OPEN ITS SWIMMING POOL

The Malden Y. M. C. A. will again entertain tonight on the opening of the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool the boys, which participated in its campaign for funds a year ago.

Frank M. Sawtell will be allowed the first swim in honor of his team having raised the largest amount of money in the campaign. During the campaign \$65,000 was raised for alterations to the building and for the construction of a pool.

It is expected that nearly 100 of the team members will be in attendance at the reception to the association officers which will precede the dedication of the pool. Then the team members and captains will take a plunge in the tank.

Following its dedication tonight, the pool will be open to all men and boys of Malden, whether or not they are members of the association.

(Continued on page four, column two)

STATE SECRETARY'S QUARTERS THROUNED WITH OFFICE SEEKERS

Candidates for Nominations in the Primaries Come in With Rush as Limit of Time Draws Near

WOOD FILES PAPERS

With only one day more in which to file nomination papers for the primaries on Sept. 26, candidates for office thronged

BOYS AND GIRLS IN AQUATIC RACES

Aquatic races for boys and girls were held this afternoon at Tenean beach, Neponset and I street, South Boston, as the first events in the series of the Municipal Athletic Association. Hugh McGrath is in charge.

Tuesday the North and West End will hold their races at the North End park, Dewey beach and Wood Island park. The finals will come Friday at the North End park. First, second and third prizes will be awarded in the various classes.

SPAIN SENDS MEN TO MOROCCO

MADRID—Despatches from Las Palmas canary islands say that 500 Spanish soldiers will embark Tuesday to occupy Sainte Croix La Mineure on the Moroccan coast south of Agadir, the port to which Germany sent the warship Panther last July.

FOUR MONOPLANES AND A BIPLANE TO RACE TO THE LIGHT

Ovington, Stone, Sopwith and Gill Out to Defeat Grahame-White in First Contest of the Meet Over the Harbor

CONFER ON ATWOOD

Meeting Is Called at Atlantic Aerodrome to Settle the Aviator's Right to Enter Harvard - Boston Contests

TODAY'S PROGRAM				
	P.M.	Total	1st	2d
3:00 Accuracy	.....	\$200	\$150	\$50
3:30 Boston Light	2			
laps	.....	2500	1500	750
4:00 Quick starting	....	200	150	50
4:30 Bomb dropping	...	200	150	50
5:00 Altitude speed	....	200	300	150
6:00 Exhibition flying				

AVIATION FIELD, Atlantic, Mass.—Keen interest is being shown by the aviators in the Boston light flight scheduled for 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in which there will be four monoplanes and one biplane.

Earl L. Ovington, A. B. Stone and Tom Sopwith, with monoplanes, and Howard Gill, who flies a Wright biplane, all declare that they are out to beat Claude Grahame-White on his Nieuport speed monoplane.

The wind this afternoon is blowing 20 miles an hour, and bids fair to give the biplanes a big advantage over the monoplanes, as the former in a high wind can maneuver better than the monoplanes. Grahame-White announced that if this high wind continues he will not take part in the Boston light flight.

The question whether Harry N. Atwood would be allowed to fly at this meet owing to his not having a pilot's license, as some of the aviators alleged, was regarded as practically settled when Charles J. Glidden, chairman of the contest committee, announced this afternoon that he had received an official letter from the Aero Club of America saying that Atwood received license No. 33 on July 19 last.

A conference between Henry A. Wise Wood, representative of the Aero Club of America, the management of the Harvard Aviation Association, the contest committee and Harry N. Atwood will be held in the administration building here this afternoon to decide once and for all the question whether or not Mr. Atwood has a pilot's license, and therefore, whether he shall take part in the various contests.

Printed reports have been issued by the Aero Club of America saying that Mr. Atwood has a pilot's license, but as the question has been raised he will have to show a license to the contest committee today before he will be allowed to fly. The management believes that Mr. Atwood has his license, and that he will be able to produce it this afternoon.

The first attempt to fly today was made by Henry Youngblood, a German aviator, who has just arrived in Boston from Panama. He attempted to go up in a biplane belonging to Sidney Borman, but before he could get off the ground he broke a propeller blade.

Besides the flight to Boston light, twice over, a distance of 33 miles above land and water a welcome and presentation of gifts to Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, in recognition of his feats in the air, especially his recent performance in establishing a world's record for long distance flying by traveling from St. Louis to New York in 12 days, is a feature promised those attending the second day's events of the meet.

Mr. Atwood's intention is to fly to the field from an outside point, arriving here about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. As soon as he is sighted a contingent of aviators will fly to meet him and escort him to the field, landing, if possible, in front of the grand stand.

On reaching the ground Atwood will be greeted by a special reception committee consisting of Adams D. Claffin, manager of the meet, six members of the Aviation Club of Boston and others, and then presented with two trophies.

One is a cup from the members of the Aviation Club of Boston, of which Mr. Atwood is president, and the other is a tribute from Clifford B. Harmon, champion amateur aviator of America and chairman of the national council of the Aero Club of America, in commemoration of Atwood's recent cross-country flight.

The contest committee is making (Continued on page two, column one)

PLANS FOR MEMORIAL BUILDING AT MELROSE NEARLY COMPLETED

The joint committee of the Melrose city government and the Melrose Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Association is completing plans for the memorial building and public auditorium to be erected this fall at a cost, including the land, of \$84,000.

A building with an auditorium seating 1032 persons, with stage and ante rooms, and a smaller hall seating about 200, with ante rooms for the use of members of the several patriotic societies, is planned. The building will be enclosed by a driveway and will be one story in height, the highest point of structure being 40 feet above the foundations.

The erection of the structure will provide an auditorium to replace the auditorium in city hall, which has a seating capacity of 1,000, and which was built for holding town meetings before Melrose became a city in 1900.

WINNERS RECEIVE PRIZES AS GARDEN CONTEST CLOSES

Presentation of prizes today ended the fifth season of the flower garden movement of the West and North Ends. For the most attractive of these gardens Mrs. John L. Gardner has awarded 20 prizes. The prizes ranged from \$10 to \$2.

The winners are:

In the West End—First prize, Mrs. Mary Coleman, 6 Auburn street; second prize, Mrs. Rabinovitz, 51 Auburn street; third prize, Mrs. Hirsch, Porcelain place; fourth prize, Mrs. Peterson, 11 Tilton street; fifth prize, Mrs. Bartolomeo Riggi, 40 North Bennet street; seventh prize, Jennie Zuk, 3 Margaret street; eighth prize, Francesca Arts, 7 Unity street.

In the West End—First prize, Mrs. Mary Coleman, 6 Auburn street; second prize, Mrs. Rabinovitz, 51 Auburn street; third prize, Mrs. Hirsch, Porcelain place; fourth prize, Mrs. Peterson, 11 Tilton street; fifth prize, Mrs. Bartolomeo Riggi, 40 North Bennet street; seventh prize, Jennie Zuk, 3 Margaret street; eighth prize, Francesca Arts, 7 Unity street.

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

FOUR MONOPLANES
AND A BIPLANE TO
RACE TO THE LIGHT

(Continued from page one)

tensive arrangements for the cross-country flight for the \$10,000 prize on Labor day. Particular attention is being paid to the accommodation to be provided for the landing of the contestants at Nashua, N. H.; Worcester, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

Before this race takes place the headquarters of the contest committee will be connected by telegraph with the various landing places. The start from the field will be made on railroad schedule, but before it begins Charles J. Glidden, chairman of the contest committee, will receive word by wire from Nashua, Worcester and Providence that the landing spaces are entirely clear of spectators. Until this is made certain he will not give the signal for the competitors to be off.

The time for this flight will be taken when each aviator crosses the fence in front of the landing place, and not when he lands. The reason for this is that it may not be practicable or safe for the aviator to land immediately on crossing the fence.

The contest committee this afternoon announced the official time in the altitude speed contest of Saturday as follows: Claude Grahame-White, 6m. 36s.; George W. Beatty, 13m. 50s.; Howard W. Gill, 17m. 8s. This is considerable improvement upon the figures given out Saturday.

The time given out Saturday was: Grahame-White, 7m. 30s.; Beatty and Gill, about 15m. Other results of Saturday's flying was as follows:

Quick starting—Sopwith, 11 4-5s, first, \$150; Beatty, 12 1-5s, second, \$50.

Speed, 12 miles—Grahame-White, 12m. 6 1-5s, first, \$300; Ely, 13m. 19s, second, \$150.

Bombs—Gill, av 17 ft. 1 6-10 in., first, \$150; Sopwith, av 22 ft., second, \$50.

Exhibition—Sopwith, 30m., \$60; Grahame-White, 30m., \$60; Gill, 30m., \$60; Beatty 16m., \$32.

Summary of time in air and amount won—Sopwith, 30m., 11 4-5s., \$260; Beatty, 31m. 12 1-5s., \$232; Grahame-White, 49m. 36 1-5s., \$600; Ely, 13m. 19s., \$150; Gill, 44m., \$260; total, 168m. 19 1-5s., \$1562.

In addition to Atwood and Howard Gill, the Burgess Company & Curtis will enter Frank C. Coffyn, regarded as the Wrights' best instructor. Coffyn taught W. Starling Burgess to fly at Augusta, Ga., and is the hero of many noteworthy flights, one of his most spectacular being that on which he carried Mrs. Coffyn from Augusta to Aiken, S. C., a distance of 35 miles, in 42 minutes on March 30.

George H. Mannor of Baltimore may qualify for a pilot's license this afternoon. He studied under Coffyn at the same time as Burgess and has arranged to take his examination in the presence of Henry A. Wise Wood of the Aero Club of America. Mannor will use a Burgess-Wright in his trials and if successful in winning his license will compete for the Burgess Company & Curtis, giving them a total of four aviators in the meet.

Charles J. Glidden went to the Hull life saving station Sunday and made arrangements with Capt. W. C. Sparrow to have his life saving crew patrol the course of the Boston light flight.

He also made arrangements with Capt. L. P. Clark, keeper of Boston light, to give flag signals when aviators approach and leave the light. A telephone will be installed between Hull life saving station and the aviation field.

This general order, No. 3, was issued: "Aviators may use the course for practice at their own risk daily, except Sundays, until 2:30 p.m. Aviators are requested to sign entry blanks before noon of each day. Aviators are requested to hold themselves in readiness for sudden changes in order and time of starting events, as necessary on account of weather conditions. The management appreciates and thanks aviators for their prompt and excellent work of the opening day."

For the convenience of the public, Frank A. Tilton, general yardmaster of the Boston Terminal Company, has arranged to schedule all Atlantic aviation field special trains leaving South Station from tracks 27 and 28.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
R. F. KEITH'S—Vanderville.
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE.....

Leading Events in Athletic World



National Tennis Play

SEMI-FINAL ROUND OF NEWPORT TENNIS POSTPONED TODAY

Now Scheduled to Start Tomorrow at 11 a. m. With Wright Meeting Bundy and McLoughlin Touchard

WATCHING WRIGHT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The semi-final round of the all-comers lawn tennis championship tournament scheduled for this morning on the Casino courts here has been postponed until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The pairings for tomorrow will bring Beals C. Wright of Boston, national champion in 1905 against T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, winner of the all-comers in 1910 and one of the players selected to meet the English players in the preliminaries for the Davis cup match, in one half.

The other half will bring M. E. McLoughlin of California, another of the Davis preliminary team, against G. F. Touchard of New York, one of the national doubles champions. Those two players met at Longwood last month at which time Touchard won.

The winner of these two matches will play in the final round Wednesday and the winner of this match will meet W. A. Larned in the challenge round on Friday.

During the past week four experts have worked their way through a field of 202 players, and while there have been one or two upsets, it is generally conceded that they are the best of those who started last Monday in what is proving to be the best tournament ever held here.

Of the four players left, Touchard is the least known. He is one of the most brilliant players in today's younger set, but has always been handicapped by his unsteadiness. When at his best he can hold his own with almost any player in this country. He has done better this season than ever before, and it is generally felt that this has been largely due to the influence which R. D. Little has had over his style of game, they having played together in doubles.

Bundy was the challenger of Larned in 1910 and is expected by many to win that honor again. His game this season is slightly better than it was last year and unless he shows a decided reversal in form he should have little difficulty in winning from his three rivals with the possible exception of Wright.

It is the playing of Wright that has received marked attention from the followers of tennis during the past week. In 1905, when he won the national championship, he gave promise of becoming one of the greatest players this country has ever seen, but he seemed to fall off materially and be unable to gain his true form. This year has found him doing but little work on the courts up to the beginning of the present tournament, and while it may be said that he has had an easy way through to the semi-final round with the exception of his match with N. W. Niles, it must also be admitted that he has been showing some of his old-time generalship and getting ability that made him famous five or six years ago.

McLoughlin, the young Pacific coast player, does not appear to have gained much in his playing during the past 12 months. He is still the same hard-hitting player whose style of game is most interesting to watch but lacks the finish of a Wright, Bundy or Larned.

BOWLERS TO MEET AT PATERSON

NEW YORK—Paterson, N. J., has been awarded the 1912 tournament of the National Bowling Association, it was announced here last night. A delegation from Washington was present and asked that the tournament be held there, but after the Paterson delegation had presented its arguments the board unanimously selected the New Jersey city. No definite date has been fixed for the tournament, but it will probably be held some time between Jan. 15 and March 1. More than 300 teams from various parts of the country are expected to compete.

BRITISH HYDROPLANES ARRIVE

NEW YORK—The big British hydroplanes, *Tireless* III., owned by Cox and King and Pioneer, owned by the Duke of Westminster, were unloaded from the liner *California* today and will be given tuning up spins later in the week. They have developed 50 statute miles an hour on the other side and the owners hope to win the international trophy next month.

PLAY FOR WESTERN GOLF TITLE

CHICAGO—Seventy-two players entered for the ninth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, which opens today at the Midlothian Country Club.

IVER JOHNSON FIELD GLASSES

Special values in Marine and Field Glasses specially for use at the aviation meet. Prices, \$6.50 to \$25. Binoculars, \$25 to \$75. Bind Glasses, \$3.75 to \$7.50. Catalogue free, giving full description.

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.

136-137 Washington St., cor. Cornhill, Boston

College Athletic Coaches—No. 35

Fielding H. Yost, University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A six-footer with a smile, who thinks and dreams football every day, and who has, but boasts not of it, a record of only five games lost in 13 years of college coaching, is Fielding H. Yost, coach at the University of Michigan. Incidentally, he is both a lawyer and a business man, in fact a capitalist, who lives in Nashville, Tenn., when he isn't chasing a squad of football players up and down a gridiron with his "hurry up there, hurry up." Such is the maker of Michigan football fame.

Yost was born at Amos, W. Va., April 13, 1871. He played his first college football at Lafayette, where he donned the mohawks for one year. He then entered and graduated from the University of West Virginia, where he had played varsity ball for three years. In the same year that he graduated, 1897, he began to coach, first working with Ohio Wesleyan and then going all over the country from coast to coast and finally back to Michigan, whose team he first led to victory in the fall of 1901. The following are the colleges which have learned his "hurry up" style at various times in their histories: Ohio Wesleyan 1897, University of Nebraska 1898, University of Kansas 1899, Leland Stanford, Jr., University 1900 and the University of Michigan ever since. In the 13 years he has three times helped with the army team at West Point at the finish of the season in addition to his regular work.

One of his most treasured possessions is a medal given him in appreciation of his work at the Point.

But coaching is not the only thing he has accomplished during the past 40 years. He has studied law and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1897. In the business world he is known as the manager of the Great Falls Power Company, a \$4,000,000 hydro-electric development company; and he is interested and deals extensively in coal and timber lands. In 1906 he married Miss Fite of Nashville, Tenn., and has one son, whom the Wolverines are already figuring on as a future Michigan quarterback.

Yost's first years of coaching at Michigan were seasons of marvelous success; scores of from 400 to 600 to opponents' nothing were the rule; a game in which Michigan ran up less than 100 points was considered a "hard-fought battle." Then came a time of depression which broke Michigan's winning streak. The seasons started out well, apparently, only to fizzle out at the end. It was not only whispered about, it was shouted, that Yost "didn't know the new game—he couldn't revise his tactics to suit the forward pass."

All the time the coach smiled and seemed optimistic. The University of Pennsylvania, confident of victory, came to Ann Arbor at the end of the 1907 season. Then Yost sprang his chef-d'œuvre, the criss-cross forward pass. It worked—it fooled not only the Quakers but it also took the officials unawares. The ball was called back. Onto the field strode the coach; his rule of never disputing the decision of an umpire, "they have it hard enough, y'know," was broken. But it was to no avail; the next year, Pennsylvania worked the same trick back on the Wolverines, and won. But Yost's "new football" was vindicated.

For the last two seasons, Yost has returned to his feeling of uncertainty; Michigan has been winning again. Ask him if the team hasn't a pretty good chance in this game, and he'll tell you that there are any number of things that make it doubtful, "this might happen, an' that, y'know." And good fortune has returned: Pennsylvania has been tied and beaten; Minnesota and Syracuse have been overwhelmed.

In the early days Yost developed teams intensively; he chose light men and he made them fast. Game after game was won with mammoth scores in which Michigan was outweighed, man to man. Redden, Heston and Norcross were developed in this regime. Then he began to build heavier teams, extensive training; the Wolverines began to lose their big games. Lately the heavy teams have been more successful. But speed has not been forgotten. At Whitmore lake in the middle of September to the final practise before the big game, his men are told to "hurry up." And they do. When they weren't hitting the line hard enough or low enough, he had a "bucking machine" made for his men to push around Ferry field. To vary the monotony he loaded the thing with a ton of stones or men. He has, or can invent, a specialty for developing anything you please in the football line. He is figuring out new plays most of his waking hours, whether it is football season or not.

There probably is no one thing that is the key to his success. It is not his thorough knowledge of the game, it is not his intense application, nor is it his ability of leadership, his "hurry-up" methods or his latest "fight-em, boys, fight-em," alone. It is all of these rolled into one and then a natural aptitude adds the cap-sheaf to the perfect whole. But whatever it is "he gets there" as they say of him at Ann Arbor and the name of "fight-em" bids fair to supplant "hurry-

VORHIS TO COACH WESLEYAN
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—L. F. Vorhis, the Penn State All-American quarterback of 1909, who has been managing a plantation in Alabama, has been engaged to coach the Wesleyan football eleven again this fall, and will arrive in Middletown in a few days to prepare for the arrival of the men. Vorhis is happy over this year's prospects, as not a varsity man of last year's eleven has been lost by graduation. Rice '12, who was one of the halfbacks last season, has already played four years, and will, therefore, not be eligible, but he will be out in uniform and will aid in rounding the team into condition.

BASEBALL TOMORROW AT 3:15 PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE GROUNDS



THREE TEAMS STILL HAVING CLOSE RACE IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh Are Gradually Drawing Away From Philadelphia and St. Louis

STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.	Per cent
New York	70	44	.611	57.0
Chicago	68	43	.606	58.2
Pittsburgh	68	48	.580	50.7
Philadelphia	63	51	.553	50.0
St. Louis	53	60	.455	42.9
Cincinnati	52	61	.490	45.0
Brooklyn	45	68	.396	38.6
Boston	29	86	.233	26.5

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 2	St. Louis 4
Boston 11	Boston 4
Philadelphia 6	Philadelphia 6
Philadelphia 6	Cleveland 3
Philadelphia 3	Cincinnati 1

TODAY'S GAMES

Pittsburgh at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1

COACH FIELDING H. YOST

by Yost, University of Michigan

ASKS UNIFORM TITLE LAW THAT IS SAFE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

(Continued from page one)

being 65 commissioners present and 31 states represented.

A resolution was passed providing that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the advisability of taking up the subjects of criminal law and criminality, which are to be considered at the meeting of the Association of Criminal Law and Criminology that opens here on Sept. 2.

A resolution presented by Clinton O. Bunn of Oklahoma, that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of creating a permanent interstate uniform legislation commission, was lost. George Whitelock of Maryland opposed the resolution on the ground that there was no possibility of the desired legislation being enacted in any state.

He objected also to a feature of the bill providing for a liberal salary, declaring the success of the commissioners thus far had been due to their altruistic motives. A salary was not wanted, he declared, and if it were offered the commissioners would fall into the hands of those who were not interested primarily in the work.

The comparative law bureau will meet at 3 p.m. today in room 22 of the Walker building, M. I. T., and the Association of American Law Schools will begin its two-day conference at 8 p.m. in room 23 of the Walker building.

The annual meeting of the comparative law bureau will be in charge of Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, director, and William W. Smithers of Philadelphia, secretary. Governor Baldwin will make his annual address.

Prof. William R. Vance of Yale University in his annual address at the meeting of the Association of American Law School, at 8 p.m., will discuss "The Ultimate Function of the Teacher of Law." The other address will be by Taran F. Stone, dean of the Columbia University law school, on "The Function of the American University Law School." The former address will be discussed by Harry S. Richards, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school and Prof. Albert M. Kales, of Northwestern University, and the latter by Prof. Walter W. Cook of Chicago University, and Prof. Dudley O. McGovney of Tulane University.

The meeting on Tuesday will be at 3 p.m. in Langdell hall, Harvard University law school, at which Baron Uchida, Japanese ambassador to the United States, will discuss "The Teaching of Jurisprudence in Japan."

Beginning Tuesday and continuing through Thursday, the American Bar Association will hold its eighty-fourth annual meeting in this city, the sessions to be in Huntington hall at the Institute of Technology.

Among those who will speak are Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States supreme court, retired, William D. Hornblower of New York, Robert S. Taylor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and many others.

The meetings of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology this week in Boston will be addressed by many Bostonians, including Judge Charles A. DeCourcey, Judge Henry L. Sheldon and Dr. Morton Prince. Thus far Chicago has been headquarters of the institute, but it is now planned to make Boston the home of the executive committee for the coming year.

It is also possible that a Massachusetts branch of the national organization may be formed.

Among those who have already come to Boston to participate in the deliberations is Prof. John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern University law school of Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL



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STATE SECRETARY'S QUARTERS THRONGED WITH OFFICE SEEKERS

(Continued from page one)

the rooms of the secretary of state today.

One new candidate has appeared for a place on the state ticket, John W. Duffy of ward 24 presenting papers for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general.

Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state, has filed his papers with 1249 certified names obtained in four different counties.

All candidates for the Republican senatorial nomination in the fifth Suffolk district against Senator Tinkham have now dropped out leaving a clear field to him for nomination for a third term.

Among the candidates who have already filed nomination papers with the secretary of state are the following:

SENATE—John H. Mack, Democrat.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden district—Alfred J. Preece, Republican.

First Bristol—William F. Kenney, D.; First A. McDonald, D.; John L. Shea, D.; Joseph Mooney, D.; Walter E. McLane, R.

Fifth Essex—Dennis E. Halley, D.; William R. Adams, D.; James R. Teller, R.

First Middlesex—Henry C. Mulligan, R.; First Middlesex—Charles H. Brown, R.; Fourth-Suffolk—Thomas Joyce, D.; Eighth Suffolk—Edward H. Pinkham, D.

Ninth Suffolk—Joseph J. Feeley, D.; William E. Hannan, D.; William M. Morrow, D.; Charles L. Carr, R.

Second Worcester—Daniel E. Denney, R.; John E. Holmgren, R.

Third Worcester—Levi H. Greenwood, R.

Fourth Worcester—Joseph S. Gates, R.; William R. Burke, D.

Worcester and Hampden—William Wheeler, R.

REPRESENTATIVE

First Berkshire—J. Barnard Boland, R.; George F. Miller, R.; A. J. McCullough, R.; Dr. W. W. Pascoe, D.

Second Berkshire—Edward A. Davies, R.

Third Bristol—John J. O'Neil, R.

Eleventh Bristol—Edward T. Thompson, R.

Sixteenth Essex—John G. Stevens, D.; Horace L. Broughton, R.; William T. Knight, R.

Twenty-third Essex—Henry H. Parsons, R.

First Hampden—Henry W. Holbrook, R.; John H. McQuaid, D.

Fourth Hampden—Michael J. Scully, D.; George H. Hadd, R.

Sixth Hampden—George E. Sanford, R.

Eleventh Hampden—Thomas F. McCullough, D.

Twelfth Hampden—Harry B. Putnam, R.; Michael C. Keefe, D.

Twenty-seventh Middlesex—Wilton, B. Fay, R.

Twenty-eighth Middlesex—Benjamin F. Harris, R.; Samuel C. Lawrence Haskell, R.

Fourth Norfolk—Roger Wolcott, R.; James H. Shea, D.

Sixth Norfolk—Louis F. R. Langeler, R.; John A. Duggan, D.

Tenth Plymouth—Oscar F. Sager, Albert F. Snow, George P. Johnson, E. G. Stiles, Zimri Thurber (all R.).

Second Worcester—Charles N. Edgell, R.

Ninth Worcester—Edwin F. Lilley, R.; Matthew J. Carberry, D.

Other candidates have filed papers with their local registrars for certification. After certification they are to be sent to the secretary of state. In Boston certification is done by the election commissioners. The Boston candidates who have filed their papers with the commissioners are:

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

First Suffolk—Democratic, Edward P. Grainger; Republican, William Robinson, Ernest C. Woodside.

Second Suffolk—Democratic, James A. Hatton.

Third Suffolk—Democratic, Joseph P. Lomasney.

Fourth Suffolk—Democratic, Thomas M. Joyce, Timothy L. Connolly, Edward J. McKenna, Charles H. Reinhart and Timothy F. Callahan; Republican, Freeman O. Emerson.

Fifth Suffolk—Republican, George Holton Tinkham.

Sixth Suffolk—Democratic, James P. Powers; Republican, Charles D. Cheney.

Seventh Suffolk—Democratic, James P. Timilty, William H. Sullivan, James W. Gibbons, John J. O'Hare, Thomas F. Fay; Republican, Charles H. Bryant.

Eighth Suffolk—Democratic, Edward W. Burns, Robert P. Clarkson, Edward H. Pinkham, John F. Cusick, Pierce J. Grace, John J. Cummings; Republican, Thomas M. Vinson.

Ninth Suffolk—Democratic, Francis J. Hogan, Michael J. Murray, John J. Conway, F. W. Cummings, John J. Hoar, William M. McMorrow; Republican, Edward W. Brewer, William E. Hannan, Joseph J. Feeley.

REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATES

Ward 1—Democratic, Benjamin F. Sullivan, Thomas J. Giblin, Thomas A. Noland, Theodore L. Sorenson, Thomas C. Carr, D. J. Gennison, John Jackson Walsh; Republicans, William B. Benson, E. C. R. Bagley, Francis A. Griffin, Frederick A. Cronin.

Ward 10—Democrats, George H. Perkins and John J. Foley; Republicans, Channing H. Cox, William S. Kinney.

Ward 11—Republicans, Grafton D. Cushing, Courtenay Crocker.

Ward 12—Democrats, Daniel J. Danahy, George T. Daly, James W. Hayes;

Republicans, Seth F. Arnold, William Berwin, John B. McGregor, Fred J. H. Jones.

Ward 18—Democrats, Edward E. McGrath, Michael H. O'Brien, James A. Watson, Daniel J. Cronin, George Kennedy, Frank J. O'Toole; Republican, Charles E. Seales.

Ward 19—Democrats, James H. McInerney, William H. Sullivan, Timothy J. Aher, Republican, C. J. Cox.

Ward 20—Democrats, James A. McElaney, Jr., Louis A. Foley, James F. Harry R. Cumming, William L. Chase, Tilton S. Bell, William J. Kelley.

Ward 21—Democrats, Edward E. Ginsberg, James C. Kenney; Republicans, William N. Hackett, Walter R. Meins, Samuel E. Horton.

Ward 22—Democrats, James F. Griffin, William J. Mullen; Republicans, Carl Meyer, Joseph H. Wentworth, Robert H. Costello, O. E. Buttner.

Ward 23—Democrats, Fred J. McLaughlin, William M. McMorrow, John W. McCormick, Ward B. Prescott, G. L. Fleming, Francis M. Cummings; Republicans, William M. Poland, Richard H. Robinson.

Ward 24—Democrats, Frederick L. Corcoran, William H. O'Brien, Frank A. Lawler, Thomas P. Curtin, Charles J. Desmond; Republicans, Henry S. Clark, Harrison H. Atwood, J. H. Burns, Charles L. Carr, George Philip Wardner, Frank Bates, James A. Hart.

Ward 25—Democrats, William H. Woods, Allan Clarke, Thomas F. J. Calahan; Republicans, Joseph B. Brown, Clarence M. Davis.

In the Cambridge representative district the following have filed papers with the registrars:

First Middlesex district—No Republican candidates; Democrats, President Frederick Burke of the common council, Alderman James F. Black, William J. Donovan, Michael J. Mahoney, Representative Thomas Ryan, John E. Quinn, Representative Joseph Reed and James W. Cairns.

Second Middlesex district—Republicans, ex-Representative Julius Meyers, ex-President of the common council Henry J. Winslow, Representative Charles J. Wood, ex-Councilman Charles H. Milner, Representative James W. Bean, ex-Representative Eben H. Goggin, J. B. Smithers, Clement G. Morgan; Republicans, Alderman Robert O'Neil, Mark Delaney, John T. Lynch, Thomas Duris.

Third Middlesex district—Republican, C. Burnside Seagrave, Representative George L. Dow, Representative Russell D. Crane, Mayne J. Little, Roger B. Swain and ex-Alderman Marshall H. Blanchard, Democrats, J. L. G. Glynn, ex-Alderman J. P. Brennan, Alderman Michael O'Conor, W. J. Donovan, James M. Cleary, Otto P. Russell.

In the second Middlesex senatorial district Senator Harry M. Stearns, Republican, is the only candidate for nomination in his party, while there are two Democrats, James Culhane and Maurice M. Lynch.

REPUBLICAN STATE
COMMITTEE PLANS
FOR FALL CAMPAIGN

WEDNESDAY AT 10:30 A. M. has been set at the time of the first meeting of the Republican state committee to prepare plans for the state campaign, it was said at the office of the committee today.

The meeting will be held in the regular rooms of the committee on the third floor of the Kimball building, Tremont street.

The matter of greatest importance before the committee at the meeting is the selection of a committee on resolutions to prepare the campaign platform of the Republicans. It is understood that the executive committee has drawn up a resolutions committee which will be submitted to the full committee with recommendations that it be accepted.

The committee has also to choose a chairman for the Republican state convention early in October. Again the executive will probably recommend one or more candidates for this important office.

Charles E. Hatfield, mayor of Newton, and the present chairman of the state committee is expected to be reelected.

Two topics of discussion seem to prevail wherever Republican politicians gather today, namely, Representative Norman H. White's public statement that many members of the Republican state committee are aiding Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham's candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and the failure of W. W. Lufkin, president of the Essex Club, to introduce Speaker Joseph Walker at the club's outing at Hamilton Saturday, after his letter had been invited to speak and had prepared a special address for the occasion.

Representative White's protest against alleged interference by the state committee in the present contest for the Republican nomination for Governor was similar to that made by Speaker Walker a fortnight ago. Mr. White said in part:

"I maintain that the function of the committee is not to attempt to name any candidate, but to elect him after the Republicans of the state have made their choice. I recognize that as a body the state committee may not have voted to support any candidate. Of course, an actual vote is not necessary to accomplish their purpose, but I say, without fear of contradiction, that 90 per cent of the 40 members of the Republican state committee are doing their utmost to nominate one candidate."

Relative to Mr. Walker's not speaking at the Essex Club outing it was pointed out by many that inasmuch as Representative White was prevented from being present and speaking and as Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham spoke only on behalf of the state there seemed to be no other way open to President

Lufkin than to ask Speaker Walker not to deliver his speech.

Many of Mr. Walker's friends, however, seem to feel it keenly that he was not at least presented to the gathering.

Speaker Joseph Walker, one of the three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, is in Fitchburg this afternoon and is to be tendered a reception there this evening.

Mr. Walker went in an automobile and stopped along the way for conferences with his lieutenants at Ayer, Shirley, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend and Ashby.

Ward 18—Democrats, James H. McInerney, William H. Sullivan, Timothy J. Aher, Republican, C. J. Cox.

Ward 20—Democrats, James A. McElaney, Jr., Louis A. Foley, James F. Harry R. Cumming, William L. Chase, Tilton S. Bell, William J. Kelley.

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Ward 25—Democrats, William H. Woods, Allan Clarke, Thomas F. J. Calahan; Republicans, Joseph B. Brown, Clarence M. Davis.

The filing of nomination papers in Brookline discloses but one contest in the local senatorial and representative field.

Edwin Ulmer, a resident but not yet

a voter in Brookline, announces that he will seek a Republican nomination from that town for the House of Representatives, and that before the day of the primaries he will be properly registered as a voter.

BACHELOR BREAKFASTS AND DINES

Down-Town Lunch Hour of Women, Though but Briefly Touched on Today, Is Promised Extended Discussion in Later Article

THE reader, in a couple of preceding papers has had a glance into some of the sights and peculiarities of those establishments where men eat. Delicate as is the task, we now take him to those places that are so fortunate as to be patronized by women, that observing respectfully what sights he may, he can add one more leaf to his notes about eating places.

Apart from those clubs that are established by and for women, the places where women eat are for the greater part those that do their main business in the lunching hours. The establishments that have a steady custom for all three meals are those frequented by the unhappy and morose bachelors. These unhappy single men are driven by force of circumstances to take their rolls and coffee of a morning alone and to have no conversation at the first meal of the day save with the morning newspaper and with the waiter. We have known bachelors that pretended to breakfast merrily and as they strode away from the restaurant to troll a catch as men exhilarated by their own society; we have known others that at their tables grouped carefully about them eggs, fish, cold meat and muffins as though to build a rampart against the outer world and within their convertible fort to laugh at many things in their own, sole thoughts.

Waiter Silently Comments

Vain pretense; that very moment there were holes in their socks. From a long and close observation of the bachelor at breakfast, we have been able to deduce certain laws about him, one or two of which we shall state to the reader. In the first place, the bachelor breakfasting at a restaurant where the waiters are men, is treated with indifference; the air of the waiter plainly says that if a man will be so silly as to be single and to breakfast early, though he must be served, no sympathy is to be shown him. When the lowing bachelor winds slowly o'er the lea, the waiter's heart beats never a stroke the more; the bachelor's coming means nothing to him save that here is one come to take a breakfast away and if he have the heart of a flounder to leave a tip. Besides this, bachelors are very curious about their food, while a married man never is. If a bachelor gets mayonnaise dressing in his boiled eggs he is often apt to behave in a way that all fair-minded waiters will deplore. But have you ever heard of a married man complaining?

New England Aunt Wanting

We now pass to the second law; when the bachelor goes to a restaurant where the waiters are waitresses he receives from these kind women a measure of care and solicitude that he would never receive in a place tended by men. The cause of this phenomenon is that the waitresses instinctively know his forlorn and desolate condition. He may wear a purple tie and eat tripe for breakfast, nevertheless the waitress with her

woman's heart divines that it would not be thus were the present bachelor subjected to the kindly discipline of a wife's example. The waitress knows he does these things because he is sad and lonely. If he had been so unfortunate as to have been bred in some kingdom overseas where whortberries are treated as fruit and be given with his rolls a cube of some breadstuff filled with substances resembling boot buttons, she explains to him, "That is blueberry cake and it's very nice." There is guardianship in her tones and it brings to the heart of the bachelor the day of long ago when his nurse said to him: "Eat your porridge, it'll make you a big man, Master Charles," the unfortunate Master Charles thinking in his little heart that he had rather eat his grandmama's garden hat.

Plight Relieved

But the waitress knows that the grown-up Charles is Carolus Coeles still and has yet the chance to acquire a lot of common sense. We knew a bachelor that came to breakfast once without a newspaper; he had left his in the trolley car or fed it to a policeman, or done something or other with it. He seated himself and after ordering his breakfast gazed abstractedly at his napkin. A waitress was standing by—an unattached, impartial waitress—and observed him. At once she seized two newspapers that the hook-nosed gentleman that had eaten two orders of sausages had left when he went out, and she gave those two newspapers to the bachelor with benevolence playing in kindly lamency from her countenance. The bachelor, like the puppy that recognizes a friendly hand, gladly took the newspapers and read them with the greatest care. He had read them both before; one had a very interesting despatch announcing that Mr. John Redmond had received a Gaelic poem dedicated to him by Lord Curzon, and the other had a slashing editorial on the recall of janitors; both of which he had enjoyed earlier in the morning. But he read them as a recognition of a kind and noble act. No doubt, upon being requested, he would have asked somebody to ask somebody else to communicate with some far distant person to get a newspaper at twice or three times its price. But where would have been the sentiment?

The third law may be stated as follows, though in strictness it is but a joint corollary of the first two: If a married man, through some unforeseen accident, is forced to breakfast at a restaurant where there are waitresses, he must act so as to give the impression that he is a bachelor. To offset this result various authorities advise various means; one is that generally admitted to be of value is to drink three cups of tea or coffee. If the married man does this, he will be marked as a lonely bachelor that must be cared for, whereas if he neglect some little precaution like this he will be treated in a manner that gives him to understand how unnecessary, superfluous and ill-judged it is

that he should be breakfasting away from his family.

The bachelor at breakfast is a peculiarly lonely and pathetic sight, doubly so when we contrast what the picture is with what it would be were he married. But it is to be doubted whether he is not more pathetic when we see him dining alone, enwrapped by the gathering dusk, unrelieved save for a poor tallow candle. As a matter of fact, his particular gloom is relieved by a blaze of illumination, but the reader at once will see that we could not have the fine rhetorical effect of falling dusk if it happened to fall in the midst of a cluster of electric lights. Nor are we aware that tallow candles are used at present in many restaurants save as articles of food. But a tallow candle, guttering in the stand, its flaring wick making grotesque shadows (they are always grotesque) upon the wall, one cannot afford to go without it in painting lonely bachelors at meat. The tallow candle at once calls up Chatterton and garments and red herrings. To be sure, a bachelor that was very much impressed by the accuracy and graphic beauty of this paper, might take a tallow candle with him to a restaurant and with a couple of drops of grease fasten it to the cloth. It would have a certain air of its own, but the head waiter might object, not so much to the romantic thought that prompted the act as to the fact that the practice might become universal.

But let us stick to the tallow candle; we see the bachelor, his head, a part of it illuminated by it: meager light. A meal of oysters, soup, fish, entre, relive, game, entremet, fied pudding, savory, and fruit bedecks the frugal board. We cannot describe the meal as it ought to be done; only Thackeray or Balzac could do that, though Dickens is rather better at suppers and snacks. Yet the reader understands us; the unhappy bachelor has brought together all this food not because he is greedy; bachelors are never greedy; he has done it as a distraction, an occupation, quite as lonely men collect walking sticks and others collect pamphlets.

If a man can keep black care away in so innocent a manner, he should be left alone. At this meal again the bachelor finds a newspaper extremely useful. As to the way in which various bachelors treat their newspapers, though an abil subjet, it must be left to another paper. The postponement of this subject reminds us that we have wandered a trifle from our original, which, as we recollect it, was one that had to do with the eating places of women. If we took it up at this point, we could only give it a few lines and that would be both futile and discourteous. We therefore promise ourselves the pleasure of treating the subject exhaustively and carefully in the near future, when not a word shall be said about bachelors or their feeding, but the snowy page shall dignify itself by presenting a tribute to women that for candor, chivalry and accuracy shall be without an equal.

NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED AT THE EXPOSITION

A printing establishment, press, typesetting machine, folder, binder and all the other necessary appliances for the production of a newspaper will be exhibited at the industrial and educational exposition in Mechanics building in October under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

On the first floor in exhibition hall nine spaces have been reserved. Five of these will be occupied by members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, showing up-to-date publicity methods. Just across the aisle will be the printing establishment. A booth 12 feet square will be the editorial room, and here all "copy" for the daily newspaper will be prepared and proof corrected.

Adjoining will be the composing room, where one of the modern machines will set up the reading matter, and where compositors will set up the advertising.

Next will be the tables on which the paper will be "made up"; then the press as the central feature of the exhibit. This will be running all day, printing 10,000 copies of the paper.

NAME 50 NEW POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Fifty more first-class postoffices have been designated as postal savings depositories. Included in the list are New London, Conn.; Gloucester and Greenfield, Mass.; Nashua, N. H.; Newport, R. I.; Bellows Falls, Vt.

The receipts in the postal savings offices at New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, which opened for business Aug. 1, it was announced at the department, amounted to \$250,000 at the end of the first three weeks.

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AMBASSADORS IN OFFICE SOON

WASHINGTON—The new American ambassadors to Germany, Italy and Japan probably will present their credentials to the sovereigns of these countries the latter part of October.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAISES WAGES

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just announced a wage increase of 8 per cent to be granted all mechanics employed by the company in western Canada. The increase affects 15,000 men.

MR. MEYER OFF TO AUSTRIA

PARIS—George von L. Meyer, secretary of the United States navy, after a visit of several days in Paris, left Sunday night for Austria.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Houses that have been tightly closed and barred during the months of summer will soon be opened for the return of the family a few weeks hence. Housekeepers who are beginning to take a few days from the summer outing to attend to the new furnishings which they will trust only themselves to select will be especially interested in the handsome Turkey carpets which are being offered at special prices by John H. Pray & Sons Company. The majority of oriental carpets are washed or chemically treated for the purpose of softening the colors and giving them the gloss and sheen of the antique before they are presented to the customer. While this reader's home may be pleased to the eye it does not improve the fabric, but Turkey rugs go through no such process. The John H. Pray & Sons Company carries one of the largest stocks of Turkey rugs in the United States and has just supplemented this by a number of handsome ones that were brought to London in honor of the coronation. In addition to these are a number of private patterns in different sizes, among them the Waterloo, which this firm handles exclusively for the United States. Others have been ordered and will come in from time to time during the fall.

At Ferdinand's, 2280 Washington street, can be found just now some solid mahogany furniture at prices that are quoted as less than the cost of manufacture. It is the work of a leading American manufacturer. Most of it is in dining room pieces, chairs, buffets and tables. They are in solid mahogany of accepted designs. The two tables shown are round with pedestal base. The buffets and chairs observe the same general outline, so that a room can be completely furnished with articles obtained at this sale. Ferdinand's has the reputation of being the only furniture store in New England whose credit prices are lower than the usual cash prices.

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For its fall opening, which begins to-day, the Shepard Norwell Company is making a special showing of oriental and domestic rugs. It is the most beautiful and extensive in the history of the store. Besides the usual standard sizes are a number of extra large ones in Kermanshahs, Mahals, Ispahans, Serapies and Afghans. Mahals, Mousouls, Feraghanas, Daghestans, Cabistan, Belouchistan, Afshars, Bokhara and Shirvans are all to be found on display. They are of all sizes and were selected for individual merit, not, as is usually the case, in the bulk. They are of various prices, depending upon the quality and patterns. Cashmere rugs in what are known as the room size are to be seen in a variety of designs.

The part of the store given over to interior decoration is daily receiving new fall novelties in upholstering fabrics, wall papers and draperies from designers both in this and foreign countries. The stock has been fully replenished for fall business so that the house can go into a house at once, taking complete charge of the renovations, and have it in readiness for the family whenever they may choose to return.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SCHOOL FROCK MADE OF SERGE

Trimmed with Broadcloth

THE school frock that is made of serge is practical as well as fashionable. This model allows the choice of a plaited or gathered skirt. In the illustration it is trimmed with broadcloth, and the combination of serge and smooth finished cloth is an attractive one, but the dress will be found to allow of many variations. It will be very pretty made from plaid material, with a yoke and center front of plain, or of striped material with the yoke cut on the cross, or plain material could be trimmed with either plaid or striped material.

In this case the sleeves are cut below the elbows and finished with straight bands, but if liked, the dress can be made with short sleeves and with round neck. Treated in this latter way it becomes adapted to the washable materials so many mothers use throughout the autumn. It can be worn over a guimpe or without a guimpe as liked. In the back view the dress is shown made of cashmere with trimming of silk. The skirt is straight and the blouse is cut in one with the sleeves. The two are joined by means of a belt. While the frock is an exceedingly smart one it is absolutely simple.

For a girl of 10 years of age will be required 5 yards of material 27, 3/4 yards 36, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/4 yard 44 inches wide for the trimming. A pattern (718) in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be



sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

NEW GOWN GIVES CONFIDENCE

Fashion editor writes on philosophy of clothes

THE author of a book soon to be published on "The Magic of Dress" is Miss Grace Margaret Gould, fashion editor of a magazine. In a talk with a New York Sun reporter, she said: "I am a real enthusiast on the subject of dress; I think there is a philosophy in it, and that the time is nearly here when women are no more to regard fashion as a sovereign, but will come to realize the full worth of dress in its relation to environment and its relation to self.

"Good style in dress is not something to be acquired once for all. It comes gradually and requires constant attention or before you know it it is gone. That is to say, it is educational.

"There is discouragement in old clothes, just as there is confidence in a new and modish costume. The new gown makes you instinctively put your best foot forward, and the dainty shoe with it is not run down at the heel. The right clothes correctly worn cause a woman to have self-respect, and this is the first step toward getting the respect of others. "From personal order comes general order. Attractive women in a refined and elevated society have attributes in common which hold them together like links in a chain; in this chain cleanliness is next to godliness, and then comes good style in dress.

"Even an age may be judged by the

POIRET BLOUSE A PARIS FAD

Fur novelty in a mosaic-like pattern

THE Paul Poiret fashions are much talked of and much worn by the smartest Parisiennes. Poiret is still devoted to color, and if he ever does fashion a somber gown in black or the darkest shade of blue, he is sure to introduce a draped scarf or a sash with wonderfully colored fringe or marvelous tassels as its finish, says the Woman's Home Companion. Tassels of gold braid, or gold cloth with silk threads in the gayest of greens, the most brilliant of yellows and the brightest of blues are quite his favorite accessories.

Poiret's new conception of the Russian blouse is a decided fad just now in Paris. It is a one-piece, low-neck silk blouse, gorgeous with fanciful embroidery-stitches. It has a short-waisted effect, and is held close to the figure with a single row of gathers. The sleeves are elbow-length, and are cut in one with the blouse. It slips over the head and fastens on the shoulders. This Poiret blouse is made in dark-blue silk with the most brilliant of heavy floss-embroideries as its trimming. Sometimes it shows a band of flat gold braid richly embroidered as an edging for the neck, the kimono sleeves and the bottom of the blouse.

Then, too, Poiret is advocating it in silver cloth, and also in chiffon gorgeously embroidered, for evening wear. The heavy silk blouses are worn with cloth skirts of serge or cheviot, and either velvet or satin forms the skirt when the blouse is made for evening wear.

Paris is reveling over the new lustrous taffetas just now, and Mme. Paquin is making many frocks of taffeta and velvet, both the silk and the velvet being the same shade.

The dark street gown, either of silk, serge or satin cloth with a very bright color-note introduced, such as coral or warm golden yellow, is much in favor. The belted blouse jacket, which shows just the tiniest basque below the belt, is a style much seen with either a double

FAVORITE DISHES

A woman who enjoys having friends to lunch or dinner has the happy faculty of hitting on just the things, her guests enjoy eating, says the Newark News. For some years she has made it a point to jot down the favorite dishes of this friend or that in a tiny note book in her desk. When her cousin Molly is coming to lunch she looks up her name, and there finds recorded that the aforesaid Molly is particularly fond of custard desserts of any kind: clair is her favorite soup, and in meats she does on anything cooked in a casserole. With these hints spread before her the matter of planning a meal is considerably simplified.

The next find consisted of a number of old picture frames. These I put through the process of removing finish same as chair, and found them to be good wood and well made.

An old dining-room table, whose top showed a map of white marks and stains, was made to look like new. This I waxed without staining.

Being in need of a mirror for one of the bedrooms, I resurrected an old one which dated to the war of the rebellion. The glass was loose but fairly good. The frame of walnut, with an inner one of gilt, seemed at first impossible, but, after gluing the frame together and making all secure, I covered the entire frame with a heavy coat of gilding. It hangs

SILK NEGLIGEE

A charming little silk negligee, so light in weight that it might almost be worn in one's wrist bag, is of wash silk, cut on kimono lines. The front is buttoned in self color.—Newark News.

TRIED RECIPES

CRAB SALAD

PICK all the meat from the shell of one or two crabs, and shred it finely. Wash and dry a large lettuce and a bunch of watercress. Put into a bowl two tablespoonsfuls of best salad oil, pepper and salt to taste, and lastly a dessert spoonful of vinegar. Into this, with two forks, stir the salad, which must be carefully dried, and lastly the crab meat, mixing it in thoroughly. Place in a salad bowl, garnish prettily with slices of hard-boiled egg and cucumber. Keep the salad in a cool place till served.

APPLE CROQUETTES

Select tart apples, and cut them in small pieces. To two cupsfuls of the dice add a scanty tablespoonsful of butter and one of water, and cook in a double boiler until dry; mash with a spoon. Make a smooth paste of one third cupful of flour and a little water, and stir into the apple. Cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes, season with salt, add one egg well beaten, and stir until egg is cooked. When cool, drop by spoonfuls into fine bread crumbs, then into beaten egg, and fry in deep fat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRAHAM CAKES

Mix thoroughly a cupful of graham flour, a cupful of white flour, three teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonsful of salt, two heaping tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Gradually stir in one and a quarter cupsfuls of milk, then two well-beaten eggs and when all is well incorporated stir in two tablespoonsfuls of melted butter. Beat hard and bake in piping hot gem pans for 25 minutes. These are delicious hot or cold.

BANANA CREAM

Pulp five bananas by pressing through a sieve and add five tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar and a tablespoonsful of lemon juice. Dissolve half a package of gelatin in a little milk and add to the fruit. When thick, but not set, fold in a cupful of cream whipped hard. Mold and serve ice cold with whipped cream.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE

Stew apples with as little water as possible until soft, and then press through a colander. Take two cupsfuls of the apple pulp and while hot add a tablespoonsful of butter, a cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs and a cupful of cream. Roll pie crust thin and line a deep dish with it. Fill the pie with the mixture and bake in a quick oven. Cover with a meringue after the pie is baked.—Newark News.

DOING OVER OLD FURNITURE

Discarded things made presentable

SOME years ago it was no unusual thing to see woodwork and furniture, the finish of which had been scratched or cracked, covered over with coats of cheap varnish or paint to cover defects. Now, the economical housewife has it in her power to transform, with her own hands what has grown unsightly into objects of beauty and usefulness, writes Hattie S. Parshley in the Woman's Home Companion.

It became necessary for us to close our home in the suburbs and take up a temporary residence in the city during the winter months. We decided to fit up an apartment with misfits from home, leaving the country house furnished so that we might go out at any time, for the week-end and at holiday seasons.

Then came the interesting search for things discarded. An adjustable chair was found to be good as to construction and spring, but the finish of the woodwork was cracked and broken off in places, and the upholstering threadbare. I used a good varnish-remover, a preparation which can be purchased at any paint-store. It is all ready for use. This softened the old finish, and with good putty-knife I peeled it off to the wood, using a little fine steel wool (which comes in pound packages, wrapped around something like cotton batting) in the crevices and carvings. After the varnish was entirely off, and the wood showed clear, I gave the surface a little sandpapering with No. 00 sandpaper, and it was ready for the new finish. This chair I found to be cherry, and on it I used a soft reddish-brown stain. When this was thoroughly dry, I gave the surface a coat of wax, and the result was a rich, soft finish. After getting the satisfactory tone in wood, I selected goods for upholstering, a rich two-toned brown velour, with gimp and cord to match. The salesman from whom I purchased the goods gave me a curved upholsterer's needle. This is almost a necessity in "sewing on cord" where it must sometimes be used to cover a joint. Care must be taken, in tacking on cloth, to hold it firm and tight, else it will not be a smooth finish.

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NEEDED BY THOSE WHO TRAVEL

Bags for steamer and suitcase sets for week end visit

If you are going to take a steamer trip anywhere you will need a steamer bag to pin to the side of your berth, made of half a yard of cretonne and having two or three rows of flat pockets, of the same material, stitched on. In this way you can have any small necessities conveniently at hand, says a writer in the Denver Times.

Before sailing recently a daughter arranged one of these steamer bags in her father's stateroom as well as her own and on their return from the voyage he declared that he would never again take a sea voyage without one.

Then there is the "neck purse" that must not be forgotten. It is like a large envelope, made of linen, in which is slipped a duplicate one made of chamois and the linen flap buttons down over the inner one. This is suspended from the neck by a length of white wash ribbon and is worn next the person for the safe-keeping of extra money or jewels. There is scarcely a woman who travels without one of these.

When making short trips, like weekend visits and brief stays, it is the fad to have a number of bags called suitcase sets, and these are of dainty cre-

tonnes, tapestries, silk, or fancy ginghams; the idea being that when the suitcase is opened, possibly in the presence of others, it will present an orderly and attractive appearance. In the set there are usually five bags—one for the gown, one for each shoe, or slipper, and one for the toilet articles, the smallest one holding the soap case.

One should always carry a little bag made of outing flannel to slip over the hot water bag when filled, as without it the hot rubber is not pleasant to the touch.

For a long or short trip a feminine traveler wants a workbag furnished with every requisite for renewing buttons, tapes, hooks and eyes and for mending gloves. Those made of plaid taffeta are durable as well as pretty.

It is convenient always to have a half dozen strong rubber bands in your pocket-book for holding together various little purchases and for many other uses.

The letter of credit should be carried in the "neck purse" until wanted, for nothing gives one so much trouble and worry as to lose this essential little document.

MODERNIZED TRIANON FROCK

Made of shell-pink batiste with stripes

A POPULAR Parisian dressmaker has revived the muslin dress as worn by Marie Antoinette and her court at Trianon. The origin of this pretty fashion is worth recalling, says a fashion writer. At about the time when the famous hammeau was erected, the Duchess de Polignac, the Queen's friend, was at the height of her glory and ambition. She was also a ruler of fashion and fashions.

It was for Marie Antoinette that Yolande Gabrielle Martine de Polastron, Duchess de Polignac, launched the muslin gown that was universally adopted.

Mme. de Polignac, besides possessing a shapely figure, had the grace and distinction of a grande dame. She looked as charming and dignified in the simple frock as she did in the most gorgeous court dress. Mme. Vigee Le Brun—the most "amiable" of portrait painters—has reproduced the fascinating Yolande se-

veral times in these becoming muslin dresses.

These gowns invariably had a treble lace collar gauged on a ribbon, and a wide sash of satin or silk loosely yet tastefully tied round the waist. The duchess had a remarkable eye for color, which she discreetly introduced in the shape of a bunch of cornflowers on her straw hat, or in the eastern shawls or scarfs she draped around her shoulders.

Examine the modernized version of this historical dress. The rather coarse muslin of the eighteenth century has advantageously been replaced by a fine batiste, either plain or striped. The striped material lends itself to numerous combinations, as the colored lines can be seen in bands of various widths and placed according to fancy.

A model of this description was in shell-pink batiste striped with pale green and white. The charm of it lay in the way in which the perpendicular and horizontal stripes were managed. The lines appeared lengthways from the throat to the knees, the pale green and white stripes being repeated sideways from the knees in a broad band and on the sleeves. Lace and velvet were prettily introduced here. Two flounces of application d'Angleterre formed a pointed fichu, back and front. Another flounce completed the wide band of batiste at the feet, the lace resting upon a kilting of the striped material. A kilting of batiste and a flat band of Angleterre trimmed the elbow sleeves.

Havane velvet streamers played an important part on this modern Trianon frock. A narrow band of the velvet outlined the neck, finishing in front with a bow and ends. A wide brown ribbon of the same material was loosely tied round the waist. The most up-to-date hat with this dress was in white straw lined with white felt—the latest fancy—the crown surrounded with brown velvet and a couple of long streamers at the back.

The salt in butter, as in other foods, is simply a matter of individual taste. What is known as "sweet-cream butter" contains no salt and is popular in certain cities. It does not keep as long as salted butter, and may be considered a fad.

Renovated or process butter is made from miscellaneous assortments of butter which has been kept too long, has

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BUTTER OF DIFFERENT KINDS

Dairy butter, process butter and butterine

ON entering a city or town market today, the housewife will find displayed on certain stands a variety of articles commonly known as "butter." First, there will be a creamery butter, then dairy butter, renovated or process butter, and oleomargarine, or a modification of it known as butterine. Flavor is the most important quality of butter aside from its food-value, writes Clarence B. Lane, for the reason that any serious defect is apparent in the taste, and butter is of no value for table use unless the flavor is good. It should have a clean, fresh, quick flavor. Body is affected by the feed conditions and the manner of handling the cream and butter at the creamery. The housewife should look for a firm, waxy body, which indicates that the butter will not lose its shape as soon as it is taken from the refrigerator. It should not stick to the tongue like grease, and should cut easily and spread upon bread without crumbing.

Washington demands a more highly colored butter than Chicago, and New Orleans more color than Washington, while New York favors a light-colored product. While color adds to the attractiveness of the product, it is of real value to the housewife. Too much color contributes an unpleasant flavor. Mottles and streaks are frequently found in butter which, while in no way affecting its flavor or quality, do affect its attractiveness, and such products are put upon the market as "seconds."

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Among Books and Their Writers

LITERATURE WILL RIPEN IN THE OPEN

Californians to Assemble
Writing Talent of All
America at Exposition
Celebrating Great Canal

BROTHERHOOD OF GENIUS ASSERTED

THE plan to make the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915 the occasion for a national congress of authors and writers is one that has much to commend it. Endorsed as it is by the educators, journalists and publicists of the Pacific coast states, it is likely to be carried out with comparative success. Expositions need gatherings of the sort that made the Chicago fair of '93 memorable by its assembling of religious men of all nations and creeds, and that made the St. Louis fair of 1904 remarkable by its congress of savants. They give intellectual tone to what otherwise may degenerate into a purely utilitarian affair, spectacular, satisfying to the eye, marvelous in its array of things, but contributing little to man's permanent store of knowledge. The '93 congress of religions furnished a spectacle of unity never seen before, and left a record of papers and addresses invaluable in some cases to students of comparative religion. So with the record of the congress of scholars at St. Louis. As edited by Professor Muensterberg and published by Houghton Mifflin & Co., it provides the best synthetic grouping in English of the precise state of knowledge concerning all the great departments of human activity and research as the new century opened.

Classic Standards Emerge

Carefully worked out in advance, a program can be arranged for the Panama-Pacific congress of 1915 which will force the best writers, publishers and critics of literature in this country to cooperate with its makers in a variety of ways, not excepting attendance. There are many reasons why such a gathering should be most beneficial. Some have to do with the status of literature in the country at large and others have to do more with the personal aspects of the matter. The organization of an American Academy of Arts and Letters with its regular annual sessions and recurring elections of new members and the reading of such masterly papers as the one on "Criticism" which W. C. Brownell gave at the last meeting, are wholesome signs of increasing self consciousness in the American literary profession, of the emergence of classical standards, of growing solidarity of feeling between writers. But it is only a beginning, and belated at that. The academy, as now constituted, is tempted to take a provincial view of national life and to pass a sectional judgment upon candidates for admission to the charmed circle, because it is so dominated by easterners and they so often persons of the academic literary type.

A congress such as is hinted at by this Panama-Pacific exposition scheme could be made one of the most unifying, broadening and nationalizing enterprises ever carried out in this country, assuming that attendance from the East was representative. For it would be in this fusing of Pacific coast school of authors with the New England and New York groups that one of the most pronounced blessings of the congress would lie.

Possibly fusing is too strong a word. Better say blending and associating. The process need not be one that alters each school in the least. What is needed is a truer understanding of each other's

environment, traditions and aims. The Hebraic, Puritan New Englander needs to know the Hellenic Californian, who, if forced by the exigencies of life to leave the Pacific coast for a domicile nearer publishers and periodicals with a national circulation, usually compromised on New York.

Distinct Type Evolved

That the Pacific Coast already has contributed a relatively larger number of writers of national repute than its age as a seat of Caucasian civilization and its number of people would intimate, is patent to all who run over the list. That its climatic, topographical and social characteristics, so different from older settled eastern regions, already have called into being a distinct type of Americans and Americanism, and are bound to continue to, is made clear by the admirable discussion of this matter which Josiah Royce, a native of California, has published. A decidedly different motive actuated the first settlers of this coast from that dominating the Pilgrims and Puritans. More kinds of racial stock were set blending sooner in San Francisco than in Boston. Neither parson nor teacher have so dominated the rising communities as did these classes of men in settlements along the Atlantic seaboard. Pacific coast men have lived in the open more and indoors less than easterners. Temperature and moisture are more predictable qualities; and thus life, both on its business and its recreation sides, can be ordered with greater certainty of plans being carried out. Latterly, with the altered national foreign policy, with acceptance of governmental responsibilities in Asia and with approach of opening of the Panama canal, there has been growing conviction of the larger part in national and international affairs which the Pacific coast is to play.

Library Soil Fertile

All these factors have shaped the literature of the section. John Muir, Joaquin Miller, Jack London and Gertrude Atherton are types of its liberty-loving, unconventional folk.

Ambrose Bierce is a satirist with an iconoclastic spirit that spares nothing. Edwin Markham, now of the East and Wallace Irwin as well, both have their democratic roots in soil that was first shown to be fertile by Bret Harte, while the sensuous appeal of sky, ocean, semi-tropical nature, and vast expanses of mountain and sea palpitating with light, are reflected in the Swinburne-like verse of George Sterling.

In fiction and poetry the Pacific coast region has been productive of a crop rather than might have been expected or predicted by a prophet viewing the matter abstractly; but that is not at all surprising in view of the social history of the region and the reaction upon its people of its climate and natural setting. Later it will contribute to share to other departments of literature as the influence of its great universities—privately endowed and state supported—is felt. The Le Contes of an earlier period are now well followed in the world of natural research by David Starr Jordan, who also is a leader in the world-wide crusade against war.

LITERARY NOTES

Admirers of E. A. Poe are complaining at what seems to them the unnecessary dwelling upon his frailties by F. Hopkinson Smith in the tales, "Kenney Square," which the painter-novelist has just issued depicting life in Baltimore two generations ago.

Rex Beach has shown enterprise and a sense of contemporaneity if nothing else in "The Ne'er-Do-Well." Life in the Panama zone is depicted in lurid and melodramatic terms.

Pierre de Coulevain's "The Unknown Isle," issued June 1 in this country, already has gone into a fifth edition. In five American cities it is one of the "best sellers," a creditable fact inasmuch as it is one of the most rewarding and penetrating examples of social interpretation of national (British and French) characteristics that ever has been penned, and preeminently so among similar works by women.

A winnowed collection of Sarah Orne Jewett's best short stories, in a seven small volume edition, is to be issued by the Houghton Mifflin Company. Miss Jewett has left no successor in depiction of the rural life of northern New England.

Abbie Farwell Brown's new novel, "Orphans," wisely takes up the phase of divorce which has to do with children separated from a parent or parents. Emphasis is put on the family and not on the individual as a social unit.

On Sept. 15 a new periodical called *Satire* will appear. It will be edited by Walter Pulitzer, and in its text and with its illustrations is to go farther in the direction of frankness in dealing with American foibles and follies than any of its predecessors in this field of journalism.

The latest clerical recruit for the army of authors is John Marvin Dean, now resident on the Pacific coast, whose experiences in the Philippines have furnished him with material for a novel, "Rainier of the Last Frontier."

The Faust legend has captured Roseland as it has so many other original artists, and it should furnish him with an opportunity for a greater triumph of failure than he has yet registered with lesser themes. There are those who

would question the likelihood of any great dealing with the theme by a French mind.

One of the first writers for the American reading public on the literature of Scandinavian countries was Prof. H. H. Boyesen, whom Columbia University wisely added to her faculty. Professor Boyesen wrote con amore because a Norwegian and he brought to his task of comment on Bjornson, Ibsen and lesser writers of the North a knowledge ampler than any native American critic then had. His relatively short life was one full of admirable service as a mediator between the nations of the North of Europe and the land of his adoption. His friends and admirers cannot but be pleased to learn that his talent seems to have been transmitted to a son, Algren, whose play "The Other Mary" has been accepted by Charles Frohman. The same manager also has contracted to take the young playwright's work for the next five years. Long residence in Paris and mastery of the technique of his art have enabled Boyesen, so it is said, to produce plays that are exceptional in their promise. Madam Nazimova will open her season with "The Other Mary."

For the past five years the reputation of George Fitch, the Peoria journalist, has been growing. Little, Brown & Co. have been shrewd enough to get his "Siwash" stories for publication this fall. Mr. Fitch has been seeing Boston for the first time and found it somewhat difficult to adjust his mind to the "calf-path" character of its ways and its streets.

Francis Gribble, one of the lesser known but cleverest of the British essayists, who has done the United States the honor of visiting it, which neither Shaw, Chesterton or Benson have done, has written on the "Romance of the Oxford Colleges." Little, Brown & Co. will publish.

T. Y. Crowell has seized an opportunity moment for publication of "Mona Lisa, or the Quest of the Woman Soul," by Guglielmo Scala. It purports to be a journal kept by da Vinci and to record the history of his relations with the woman.

The book with which J. C. Van Dyke began his career as a writer on art grew out of appeals made to him by a New Jersey school mistress that he provide what was then lacking, namely, a brief, illuminating book telling amateurs and the ignorant how to judge a good picture. Authorship of books of this kind is one of the most serviceable forms of literary endeavor.

To Know Architecture," by Frank E. Walmsley and published by Harper & Brothers, fills a place in the series.

NEW YORK OFFERS BOTANICAL TALKS FREE TO PUBLIC

NEW YORK—The New York botanical garden has announced its program for nine autumn lectures to be delivered on Saturday afternoons, beginning next Saturday. Admission to the lecture hall in the museum building of the garden in Bronx park will be free, the doors opening at 4 o'clock. This is the program:

Sept. 2, "The Berlin Botanical Garden," Dr. W. A. Murrill; Sept. 9, "Plants and People of Pinar del Rio, Cuba," Dr. C. Stuart Gager; Sept. 16, "The Fruit Industry of the Northwest," Dr. George V. Nash; Sept. 23, "The Vegetation of the Dismal Swamp of Virginia," Dr. Arthur Hollick; Sept. 30, "The Progress of the Development of the New York Botanical Garden," Dr. N. L. Britton; Oct. 7, "Some Scenic and Flora Features of Cuba," Dr. Marshall A. Howe; Oct. 14, "The Movements of Plants," Prof. R. A. Harper; Oct. 28, "Methods of Detecting Adulterants in Food," Dr. H. H. Rusby.

RESTORE WHISTLE FOR CAMBRIDGE

So great has been the dissatisfaction with the discontinuance of the Cambridge Electric Light Company whistle in connection with the Cambridge fire alarm system that it is to be again put into commission.

Starting today, every time the fire alarm rings between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. this whistle, as well as that on the Hews pottery, will sound. The resumption has been decided upon by Mayor Barry and Chief Bunker of the fire department. Only the bell alarm will be sounded at night.

REVERE HAS AUTO PATROL WAGON

Revere's police department has a new automobile patrol wagon which went into active service Sunday. It has a four-cylinder, 40-horsepower engine, and all parts possible are made of aluminum. The body is a steel-lined, inclosed van with rear door and will seat 10 passengers. The car is 18 feet long and weighs about 4500 pounds. The cost was \$4000.

Patrolman Henry Blackmar has been designated department mechanician and driver. Timothy Foley and Carroll A. Davis have also qualified as drivers.

BARON UCHIDA MAY BE HONORED

TOKIO—Baron Uchida, ambassador to the United States, is regarded as the most probable candidate for the foreign ministry in the new cabinet which is expected to be formed by Marquis Sajonji, but Count Komura may continue as foreign minister.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"DIONIS OF THE WHITE VEIL." By Caroline Brown. Boston. L. C. Page & Co.

This attempt to depict the grecous experiences of French missionaries, monks and nuns, sent to take possession of outposts in the Mississippi valley when it was yet a wilderness and when France and Great Britain were fighting for control of the region, is fairly well done, and will hold the attention of a reader who likes historical romance.

It is not over complimentary in its references to Jesuits or to the methods by which the church served the ends of state during the period when individuals were showing a willingness to suffer martyrdom for their cause.

AVIATOR PHOTOGRAPHS FORT
PARIS—Lieutenant Biard of the French army has just taken photographic views of the city and forts of Rheims.

LOST "MONA LISA" MAY BE ON WAY TO NEW YORK CITY

CHERBOURG—In connection with the search for the painting, "Mona Lisa," which disappeared Monday from the Louvre at Paris, the port police have reported that on Wednesday two persons carrying two dark framed canvases separated by a wooden panel, sailed aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm for New York.

They think that possibly in the panel was the painting "Mona Lisa." The New York police have been advised.

COPENHAGEN—A representative of one of the local papers went to the Danish Museum and removed a painting by one of the Dutch masters. Then he took the picture to the director who thanked him for the exhibition.

PRESIDENT JORDAN IN TOKIO
TOKIO—President Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has arrived here and will remain in Tokio for a month to deliver a series of lectures on the subject of universal peace.

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TWO REPUBLICAN SECTION RIVALS IS LISBON NEWS

LISBON—The Republican party is now divided. The advanced element under the leadership of Alfonso Costa, provisional minister of justice, and the conservative section, under Antonio Almeida, provisional minister of the interior, and Senhor Camacho were in opposition at the elections for the presidency, the moderates winning the day.

President Arriaga is devoting all his energies to conciliating the rival factions.

It is probable after the formation of a new cabinet Parliament will be adjourned. The reopening of Parliament, however, is expected to lead to contests in the House.

The general opinion is that the government will be unable to resist the fierce attack of the adherents of Minister Costa, and in such case dissolution of the chamber will be inevitable.

ART EXHIBIT AT OCUNQUIT

OCUNQUIT, Me.—This little hamlet, one of the foremost summer colonies on the New England coast, is now enjoying its first public art exhibition.

Of the 52 subjects exhibited 27 are of Ogunquit. A large part of the show is made up of the work of Henry B. Selden of Greenwich, Ct., Russell Cheney, and Allan G. Gram of New York. Mr. Gram has exhibited at the Paris salon, and Mr. Cheney and Mr. Selden at the National Academy of Design.

EMPEROR'S AIM BIGGER FLEET

HAMBURG—The Senate gave a banquet Sunday night to the Emperor, who in the course of a speech on the stimulating effect of competition on international commerce, said:

"If we understand the enthusiasm of the people of Hamburg aright, I think I can assume that it is their opinion that our navy should be further strengthened so that we may be sure that no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is due to us."

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An attempt after this, by Mr. Cave,

the Unionist member for the Kingston

division of Surrey, to rule the resolution

out of order, on the ground that it was

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NEWS BRIEFS

BOND ELECTION SET FOR SEPT. 12. WILLOWS, Cal.—The board of supervisors has fixed Sept. 12 as the date for the meeting to vote bonds of \$450,000 for new roads and bridges. The plan is to spend \$290,000 for new bridges and repairing old ones, and \$160,000 for repair of roads.

MASONIC TEMPLE FOR AMERICUS. AMERICUS, Ga.—Americus is to have a Masonic temple four stories high, with an opera house occupying the ground floor, the lodge here having closed the purchase of central property on Lee street for a building site, and plans for a structure will be prepared immediately.

INDIAN RESERVE TO BE OPENED. RENO, Nev.—A large party of government engineers, in charge of Guy B. Harrington, has started work sectioning the land included in the Pyramid Indian reservation, and it is given out that as soon as this work is completed the reservation will be thrown open to settlement.

SPOKANE TO HOLD APPLE FAIR. SPOKANE, Wash.—At a meeting of the Spokane business men and citizens held recently \$23,000 was raised toward a national apple show to be held here in November. It is planned to raise \$35,000.

PLAN AUTO BUS LINE TO BEACH. SANTA MONICA, Cal.—A concrete paved boulevard between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, with automobile passenger buses running on an hourly schedule is the latest novelty proposed for this city by business men. They claim that this would make this beach famous as having the only automobile passenger service in the United States.

BOYS FORM WIRELESS CLUB. CINCINNATI—A boy's wireless signal club was organized here recently. The object is to promote interest in wireless telegraphy among electrical students of Cincinnati and communication has been going on for some time past. Some of the young wireless amateurs are equipped with receiving sets that will pick up stations 800 miles away.

SCHOOLS ARE GIVEN \$225,000. MADISON, Wis.—State Superintendent Cary recently distributed \$125,000 of state aid to Wisconsin free high schools, and \$100,000 to state graded schools.

SAN BERNARDINO LINE ASSURED. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Right of way for the electric line from this city to Riverside, via Urbina Springs and Colton, is assured, according to members of the committee working in conjunction with engineers who have surveyed a route. The Pacific Electric is back of the proposition.

SUFFRAGE ANTHEM CHOSEN. NEW YORK—The woman suffrage party has awarded to the late Minetta Theodora Taylor of Greencastle, Ind., a prize of \$100 for the best poem, to be set to music, and to become the national suffrage anthem.

URGE SALE OF ALASKA COAL LAND. CORDOVA, Alaska—Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, arrived from Catalla Sunday and was presented a memorial, asking that the coal lands of Alaska be sold like other government lands.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

CONGRESSIONAL VACATION

They've broke up house in Congress—left Washington for good, some will go to harvestin', an' some to splittin' wood; They go to fix their fences—to show their wit an' worth, some will take the platform, an' all will want the earth.

They've broke up house in Congress—their summer holiday, When some of the explainers explain themselves away; Oh, they'll furl around the fences at the place that gave them birth. While some will take the platform, an' all will want the earth!

AT REGULAR RATES

Poet—Yes; I write poetry and you raise hay; we are both producers. Farmer—And I reckon we both get about \$15 a ton.—Puck.

RUSH IT ALONG

This, to the tune of music Of the sweetest song: Say a word for Happiness— Rush it right along!—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

JUST FOR A CHANGE

Turn on your phonograph! "Oh, no. It might cause talk." "Try a song record."—Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle.

HAD GOOD INTENTIONS

"Patriotism, unless backed up by intelligence and ability is worth little. Thus William Jennings Bryan once ended a Fourth of July address in Lincoln.

"The House has seats for only the 301 members under the old apportionment. Under the new apportionment there will be 433 members. The extra 42 members will have to content themselves with chairs in the cloak room and lobbies until such time as the hall can be remodeled. If there should be no extra session of the next Congress the work will be taken up as soon as the next President has been inaugurated, on March 4, 1913, and finished when the time comes for Congress to meet, in December following.

The plan had been to make the changes between March 4 and Dec. 4 of this year, but the extra session prevented. It will take at least nine months to do the work, wherefore the contractors will be unable to take it up after the close of the regular long session which begins next December and will run into June following.

The question has been raised here as to whether in the national conventions next year there will be delegates in conformity to the new Congress apportionment, or whether the number of delegates would be governed by the old apportionment. The question has been decided in favor of the former contention. The national conventions next year will contain delegates under the new apportionment law.

This will mean that in Massachusetts there will be four delegates at large to represent the two additional congressmen allotted that state. These delegates at large will be chosen by the state convention in the spring which will meet to elect the four regular delegates at large standing for the United States senators from that state.

"Johnny, if you are as you are, you may go to Congress some day." "Sure enough, pop!"

"Well, I can't guarantee it; but doing as you are told is good training for political life."—Washington Herald.

OPINIONS DIFFER

The goldenrod begins to bloom—The folks are not agreed. It is a lovely flower with some; With others, it's a weed.

—Washington Herald.

IT LOOKS THAT WAY

"Johnny, if you are as you are, you may go to Congress some day."

"Sure enough, pop!"

"Well, I can't guarantee it; but doing as you are told is good training for political life."—Washington Herald.

EXCUSABLE

Not to every judge is it given to prove a loquacious counsel in the style of Justice Kightman.

"Mr. —, you have stated that before," said that learned and witty judge to a verbose barrister at the Maidstone assizes.

"Have I, my lord? I'm very sorry, I quite forgot," answered the barrister.

"Don't apologize, Mr. —; it is a very long time," was the courteous but churlish rejoinder.—London Globe.

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U. S. REFUSES STATES INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATION TAXES

WASHINGTON—Patrick H. Kelly, a member of the Michigan tax commission, failed in his attempt to obtain information relative to private corporations from the secretary of the treasury. The attitude of the administration on this subject is that as long as corporations which do not offer their stock for sale on the open market are honest in making tax returns the federal government does not concern itself as to how much tax such corporations defraud a state government out.

This policy leads to a sharp line of distinction between the two kinds of corporations. Those which sell their stock on the market must pay their federal tax the same as any other, and their affairs, as revealed to the federal authorities, are open to the inspection of state tax gatherers or anybody else. But those close corporations which do not invite the general public to invest in their stocks are rigidly protected from the state tax collectors.

The visit of Mr. Kelly and his associates in Washington and its object received considerable publicity throughout the country. Immediately the secretary of the treasury began to find his mail more or less clogged with letters from corporations demanding that their secrets be preserved.

This demand became so heavy that a few days ago the secretary found it necessary to get up a circular letter to be used in reassuring the private corporations.

In it he clearly set up the position of the administration, and enclosed an order from the President to prove that what he declared to be the policy of the treasury was also the policy of the White House.

HELPED SHIPPERS IN NEW ENGLAND

Although the contest by the shippers of New England has been unsuccessful in retaining for New England its 72 hours' free time for loading and unloading cars containing coal, grain, grain products, lumber and forest products, and New England will be placed on the 48-hour basis with the rest of the country, the contest has resulted, according to the Chamber of Commerce News, in several benefits. The News mentions the following results:

The establishment of the office of New England demurrage commissioner, an official who acts as an arbitrator between the railroads and the shippers.

Great improvement in freight service on the railroads, resulting in more rapid movement of goods and more regular delivery of cars.

A far better understanding by the railroads of the needs of the public and of the equities of the demurrage situation.

YACHT OWNERS FIGHT U. S. TAX

WASHINGTON—Owners of foreign-built pleasure yachts who are contesting the annual tax imposed by the Payne-Aldrich tariff act on their vessels are to have a test case before the United States supreme court. Arguments on behalf of yacht owners have just been filed, although the case will not come up for hearing for more than two years under ordinary circumstances.

The case originated with the refusal of Roy A. Rainey to pay a tax in New York on his steam yacht, Cassandra, built in Great Britain. He alleges that the tax is unconstitutional for a number of reasons, among these being the fact that the law "originated" in the Senate instead of the House.

As taxes for the two years since the law was passed, Mr. Rainey is asked by the government to pay over \$17,000.

NEW ENGLAND AT W. C. T. U. MEETING

New England will be well represented at the thirty-eighth annual conference of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union which opens in Milwaukee, Oct. 27, both as to delegates and speakers.

The annual address of the national president, Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens, of Portland, Me., will form one of the important features of the convention.

Among the other speakers will be Mrs. Ellis A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Florence Richardson of Ohio, Mrs. Mary Armour of Georgia and the Rev. Mary Kuhl, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., the latter preaching the annual sermon.

HONOR MEDAL FOR CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—Charles F. Holder, president of the Tuna Club of California, and honorary vice president of the British Sea Anglers Society of London, Eng., has received, on the recommendation of Prince d'Erenberg, the medal of honor of the French Academie des Sports granted for the writing of books on sports and extraordinary feats with gun or rod and reel.

OHIO TOWN CUTS SALARIES
BELLEFOINTAINE, O.—The council has voted to reduce salaries of city officials and employees as follows: Mayor, from \$1000 to \$800; auditor, from \$1000 to \$850; director of public service, from \$1200 to \$1000; city engineer, from \$1200 to \$1080; clerk of council, from \$170 to \$160; sanitary policeman, \$200 to \$100.

REAL ESTATE

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Changes of medical corps officers. First Lieut. W. H. Smith, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., relieving First Lieut. J. R. Mount, who will sail Oct. 5 for Honolulu.

First Lieut. A. D. Tuttle, to general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, relieving First Lieut. E. L. Napier, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Maj. P. C. Hutton, when service no longer required at San Antonio, to Fort Howard, Md., relieving Maj. E. F. Gedding, who will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Maj. J. E. Bloom, commissary department, to his home.

Second Lieut. J. Andrews, field artillery, assigned to first field artillery, to Schofield barracks, Honolulu.

The boards of officers appointed in special orders March 11 to meet at Ft. Monroe, dissolved.

The following board of officers appointed to meet at call at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination of coast artillery officers for promotion: Maj. F. P. Reynolds, medical corps; A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C.; C. H. McNeil, C. A. C.; A. S. Conklin, C. A. C.; Capt. G. P. Reed medical corps; Maj. F. W. Coe and Maj. W. Chamberlain, C. A. C., are detailed during examinations of captains only, vice Majors Hero and McNeil.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant S. Klyce, detached duty school marine engineering, naval academy, Annapolis, Md., and granted leave six months.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Jones, to duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Carpenter J. A. Lord, to duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Chief Carpenter T. B. Casey, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty to the San Francisco.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Vulcan at Newport News, Paxton and Lebanon at Norfolk, Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, Nebraska and North Carolina at Hampton Roads, Mayrant at Gardiners bay.

Sailed—Salem, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Sterling, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Pontiac, from navy yard, New York, for Newport; Monhegan, from Boston for Newport.

Navy Notes

The Iowa, the Indiana and the Massachusetts have been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable after their arrival.

Revenue Cutter Orders

First Lieut. of Engineers H. F. Schoenborn, granted five days' extension of leave.

Third Lieut. E. A. Coffin, detached from the Graham and ordered to the Androscoggin for temporary duty.

First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat granted 10 days' leave of absence, commencing Aug. 23.

First Lieut. Eben Barker granted 46 days' leave of absence.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely granted three days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engineers Urban Harvey ordered to the Acushnet.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Henry F. May to Benjamin D. May, Holyoke st.; q. \$1.

Lizzie M. Fird to Henry F. Jackson, Newcomb st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Mary E. Foss et al., gdn., to Annie A. Pullo, Border st.; q. \$400.

ROXBURY

Harry C. Byrne to John B. Sheerin, Sherman st.; q. \$1.

John C. Martin to Mary F. Byrne, Sherman st.; q. \$1.

William McAuliffe to William H. Hoffman, Tremont, Boston and Davenport st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Laura Seldner, mtgce., to Leopold M. Goulston, Fuller st.; d. \$200.

Leopold M. Goulston to Ellen K. Elch, Fuller st.; q. \$1.

Laura Seldner to same, Fuller st.; rel. \$1.

William F. Morris to Charles H. Jennings, Codman st.; q. \$1.

Mary C. Foley to Nora A. Morris, Draper st.; w. \$1.

Isaac Shapiro et al. to Abe Fox, Columbia st.; q. \$1.

William H. Sullivan to Frederick J. Rockwell, Deering rd. and Blue Hill ave.; q. \$1.

Agnes E. Elmer to William H. Rockwood et al., trs., Wellington Hill st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Sybil W. Weld to Elizabeth F. Weld et al.; r. \$1.

Seneca Seaffert to Clara Gast, St. Rose st.; w. \$1.

Edward P. Whittemore, tr., to Julie J. Smiley, Bexley rd.; d. \$1.

Same to Michael J. Sullivan, Murray Hill rd.; d. \$1.

Albert Goldberg to Samuel Strippe, Lena pks.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

Samuel Spector to Samuel Reskin, Lena pks.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Amos L. Taylor to Veta L. I. Young, Cherry st.; q. \$1.

Morris Gordon et al. to Abraham Mattman et al., Walnut st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Willard Welsh to Anna H. Klein, Garfield ave.; q. \$1.

John McCarthy et al. to Flora D. Clark, Charles ave.; w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

South Mifflin st., 1-3-5, ward 8; S. Aubin sky, Silverman Engineering Co., brick stores and tenements.

Cornhill, 46, ward 6; C. E. Cotting; alter offices.

Fulton st., 43-41, ward 6; M. Bruce et al., trs.; alter mercantile.

Columbus ave., 216-18, ward 10; Hosford.

Boylston st., 202-27, ward 10; J. M. Codman, Jr., W. H. McGivney; alter stores and tenements.

Boylston st., 212, ward 11; Joseph Walker; alter.

Boylston st., 216, ward 11; Paul Hamblin; alter mercantile, etc.

Boylston st., 216, ward 11; Mary A. Driscoll; alter mercantile, etc.

Sleepers st., 23-27, ward 12; Boston Wharf Co.; alter warehouse.

Shepherd ave., 9, ward 13; Michael O'Keefe;

New Heath st., 26-28, ward 22; Henry Sklansky; alter store and dwelling.

Carroll st., 22, ward 22; William A. Goodwin; alter squirrel house.

Washington st., 368-370, ward 7; G. L. Grimes & Son, lessee, Newhall & Blevins; alter store.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OCT. 27

MILWAUKEE—At the thirty-eighth annual conference of the national W. C. T. U., which opens here on Oct. 27, the annual address of the national president, Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens of Portland, Me., will be an important feature.

CHURCH GIVES CHILDREN OUTING

An East Boston church sent out 325 children on the steamer Monitor today on the Rondidge excursion to Bunkin Island.

ASSESSORS TO HAVE OUTING

WHITMAN, Mass.—The annual summer outing of the Plymouth County Assessors' Association will be held Wednesday at Plymouth beach.

REAL ESTATE

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Changes of medical corps officers. First Lieut. W. H. Smith, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., relieving First Lieut. J. R. Mount, who will sail Oct. 5 for Honolulu.

First Lieut. A. D. Tuttle, to general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, relieving First Lieut. E. L. Napier, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Maj. P. C. Hutton, when service no longer required at San Antonio, to Fort Howard, Md., relieving Maj. E. F. Gedding, who will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Maj. J. E. Bloom, commissary department, to his home.

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ASSESSORS TO HAVE OUTING

WHITMAN, Mass.—The annual summer

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Barney Brown, 34 Atlantic ave.
A. F. Bolt, 673 Cambridge ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Cambridge ave.
John Hendrie, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur James, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marcy, 161 Elton st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 178 Tremont st.
E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 79 Harrison ave.

PROVIDENCE.
H. L. Buswell, 1028 State st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 50 Meridian st.
Miss E. C. Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard Fifield, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kennedy, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 363 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.
AMESBURY.
Howes & Allen, 34 Main st.
ANDOVER.
O. P. Chase, 101 Arlington st.
ARLINGTON.
Arlington News Company, 101 Attleboro.
L. H. Cooper, Sherwin & Co., AYER.

BEVERLY.
Beverly News Company, 101 Brighton.
W. D. Palmer, 230 Washington st.

BROOKLINE.
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.
F. L. Bueno, 563 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON.
George B. Loud, CHELSEA.

Jas. Blandford, 275 Franklin st.
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.
News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE.
D. B. Shaubnessy, 275 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE.
James W. Hinselwell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN.
S. A. Wilcox, 201 Franklin st.

DORCHESTER.
B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.
H. O. Donnell, 203 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT.
M. B. French, 10 Broadway.
J. H. MacDonald, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER.
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER.
L. M. Harcourt, FITCHBURG.

FRANKLIN.
J. W. Bachelder, 101 Forest hills.

GLOUCESTER.
Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

HAVERHILL.
Charles E. Hall, 23 Main st.

HUDSON.
F. H. Peabody, 109 Washington sq.

JAMAICA PLAIN.
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

LAWRENCE.
James L. Franklin, 101 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER.
A. C. Hosmer, 101 Lowell.

LYNN.
G. C. Prince & Sons Merrimac st.

MARLBOROUGH.
B. N. Breed, 33 Market square.

MATTHEW.
F. W. Newell, Lewis cor. Breed st.

PEABODY.
L. P. Russell, 88 Ferry st.

MANCHESTER.
L. W. Floyd, 101 Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD.
Frank H. Peabody, 135 Riverside ave.

PROVIDENCE.
Frank B. Gove, 335 Boston ave.

WEST MELROSE.
N. E. Wilbur, 470 High st.

MELROSE.
George L. Ladd, NEEDHAM.

NEW BEDFORD.
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT.
Fowler News Company, 17 State st.

A. S. Peterson.

ROCKLAND.

CHARLES G. HALL.

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For a free advertisement write
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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR—Young woman will cook, sweep and dust (light general work) in good family; wants to find work or cleaning; has experience and good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP., BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

ACCOUNTANT—STENOGRAPIER—10 years' experience, spending from October to May in Palm Beach, wishes position requiring responsible work. ROSE L. BINGHAM, 183 Essex st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—COMPANION—American woman (white) desires position as attendant, companion, for family; references; at liberty Oct. 1. MRS. M. A. JONES, 159 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.

ATTENDANT desires position; can be useful in many ways. EMMA A. ALLISON, 37 Cliff st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT or housekeeper by Protestant woman has experience and references. HARVARD'S EMP., BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT or companion desires position. MRS. T. W. YOUNG, 15 Union park, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, referee—Residence, Wakefield, Mass., \$12. Mention 5765, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) residence Dorchester, age 28, single, \$15. Mention 5765, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (22), residence Somerville, single, \$8-10. Mention No. 5763, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPIER, (23), residence Boston, single, A1 references. \$14-15. Mention No. 5764, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITIST (30), residence Roxbury, single, \$12, good references. Mention No. 5789, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) and general office (40), single, residence Ashmont, \$10. Mention No. 5780, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CAPABLE WOMAN wants position to take care of workroom; understands all kinds of sewing and examining; accustomed to handling laundry; can do light fitting; good references. MRS. TIERMAN, 35 E. Concord st., Boston.

CASHIER or exp. saleslady, residence Roxbury, age 21, single, \$12-15. Mention 5721, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER (28), single, residence Boston, single, \$12-15. Mention No. 5763, STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COMPANION—Position of trust or use for companion—Position of young French woman, good English, good references, referred to as reliable. MRS. MARIE LECLERCQ, Box 103, Medford, Mass.

COMPANION—ATTENDANT—Young woman, reliable and educated, would like position; best references. MRS. MARTHA FOSTER, Mansfield House, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

COMPANION—Capable woman desires position as lady's companion, house attendant; best of references. MERCANTILE AGENCY, 573 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

COMPANION—Useful, or any position of trust and reliability desired by refined educated woman; salary not chief consideration; references given. HELEN LACEY, 21 W. Newton st., Boston.

COOK—A Scotch Presbyterian cook, good references. MISS BAGLEY EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Tel. 4263-R OX.

COOK—Reliable girl desires position as cook; can do general references. MERCANTILE AGENCY, 573 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (Swedish sisters) would like situation in Cambridge or Brookline together; have experience and good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP., BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID: good, reliable; together or separate; references. MRS. L. V. MULIGAN, Roxbury, Mass.

COOK AND BUTLER—English woman, excellent cook; man willing to make himself useful; willing to go any distance; can be had references. MRS. S. SIEGMUND, Agency, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER or seamstress by the day, or take work home; cut and fit; do fancy work, children's clothes or remodeling; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP., BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, especially experienced in trimming children's hats, desire employment. MRS. JEANNE MELVILLE, 118 Franklin st., Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined young lady would like position as mother's helper or second maid, or taking care of children. Address MRS. H. H. SCHILL, 45 Arsenals st., Dorchester, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Active woman desires position as maid; good references; good references. MRS. L. M. SMITH, 410 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass. Phone Dex. 2204.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, middle-aged woman, economical, competent; good references. MERCANTILE AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Cook, good references. MISS BAGLEY EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman desires position as maid; good references. MRS. J. HOWARD, 36 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGER—Work—American woman wished washing, ironing or cleaning one week. This Friday, excepting Saturday, to be had references. MRS. KATHLEEN KELLEY, 100 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass.

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCK MARKET PRICE CHANGES NOT IMPORTANT

Plenty of Securities for Sale at the Higher Level and Shorts Show Little Disposition to Cover

LOCALS ARE STEADY

A slightly firmer tone manifested itself in the securities markets at the opening today. Prices were fractionally higher than Saturday's closing but the advance was not well sustained. There were liberal offerings on the higher level and it appeared that forcing up prices at this time would not be encouraged to any great extent.

It is supposed that there is a large short account and that when the upturn comes there will be a rush to cover. However, there was no indication this morning that a rally was about to set in and the shorts showed no disposition to cover.

The largest early gains were made by Reading and Union Pacific. The tone was strong at the end of the first half hour.

The local market was steady and price changes were generally toward improvement in the first sales.

Reading in New York, after opening up $\frac{1}{8}$ at 141 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then advanced to 142 $\frac{1}{4}$ but before midday it was on its downward way again. Steel was up $\frac{1}{8}$ at the opening at 70 and moved within a small range. Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{8}$ at 167 $\frac{1}{4}$. It fluctuated erratically. After moving up to 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ it sold down below the opening price.

Canadian Pacific seemed to be the unsettling feature. It opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 231 and after improving to 231 it sold off more than 3 points during the first half of the session. Interborough preferred opened 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ higher than Saturday's closing at 43 $\frac{1}{4}$, moved up to 44 and then receded. General Electric opened up 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ at 153 and then sold off. Atlantic Coast Line Atchison showed some strength. Amalgamated Copper made a good early gain but lost most of it before noon.

On the local exchange Lake Copper opened unchanged at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, moved up a point and then declined a good fraction. Quincy was up $\frac{1}{8}$ at the opening at 65 and gained another point before midday. Granby was up 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ at 28. North Butte opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, advanced to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then receded. The tone generally was weak in both markets in the early afternoon.

The afternoon trading witnessed considerable irregularity. Lehigh Valley had a good gain and International Harvester receded substantially. Canadian Pacific recovered part of its forenoon loss. Business in New York was quiet.

On the local exchange W. H. McElwain made its initial appearance, 20 shares changing hands at 103.

LONDON—The securities markets for the most part closed irregular. Anticipating the unfavorable reflection of the strike in railway earnings gilt edged investments were heavy and home rails also made a poor showing.

Americans after a firm finish in the official session reacted on the curb. Canadian Pacific slumped again. The remainder of the list was confused owing to the presettlement adjustments.

The Paris bourse was firm; Berlin weak.

NEW CALIFORNIA ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the county clerk here for the Oakland Railways, with a capitalization of \$27,000,000. F. M. Smith is understood to be the leading capitalist in the concern. Improvements on the Oakland water front are foreshadowed in the incorporation.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY—Unsettled; probably rain tonight. Tuesday clearing with lower temperature; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers and violent tonight and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

Cloudy and stormy weather has prevailed during the last 24 hours in all sections east of the Rockies, mountains, except in the Northwest, were an anticyclone; high pressure was produced pleasant weather with low temperatures. Well-defined disturbances are central, the morning and unsettled weather continues east of the Mississippi river. The greatest amount of rainfall reported during the last 24 hours was 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Roanoke, N. C. The Georgia disturbance is producing high winds on the south Atlantic coast.

Conditions favor for this vicinity unsettled weather with showers.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
9 a. m. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ noon 72
Average temperature yesterday, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ —64

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 84
Nantucket 68
Pittsburgh 80
New York 72
Washington 72
Des Moines 72
Montreal 78
San Francisco 70
Portland, Me. 62

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 5:05 a. m.
Sun sets 8:22 p. m.
2:34 a. m., 3:17 p. m.
Length of day 13:26

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers pf..	18	18	18	18
Am Ag Chemical..	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated.....	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Bed Sugar....	49	50	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.....	14	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Foundry..	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton OIL....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
Am Ice	17	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linseed OIL....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting pf..	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T & T	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132
Ammonia	34	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Atchison	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line....	122	122	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Transit..	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75	75
Canadian Pacific..	231	231	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather..	23	23	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather pf.	55	56	55	56
Ches & Ohio	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chit & G West	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chit & G West pf..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel	28	28	28	28
Col Gas	133	134	133	134
Com Products	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
D S S & A of	20	20	20	20
Denver	23	23	23	23
Denver pf.....	51	51	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
Erie	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.....	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goldfield Con..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
G N Nor pf.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	122
G N Ore	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
G N Tel pf.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
Harvester	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinoian Central..	138	138	138	138
Inter-Met	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Marine pf..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City S pf..	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28	28
Kan City So pf..	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan & Tex	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	165	161	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
L & N	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
L & N of H & H	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
L & N of Mex 20..	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nebraska Con 20..	17	17	17	17
Norfolk & Western..	101	101	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pacific	115	116	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
Northwestern	140	140	140	140
Pacific T & T	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Pennsylvania	120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perkins Gas	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg Coal	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg Coal pf..	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman	156	156	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman Corp	14	13	14	14
Pullman Corp pf..	13	13	13	13
Reading	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 1st pf	41	41	41	41
St Paul pf	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Paul pf	146	146	146	146
Tennessee Copper	32	32	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tel & Tel pf	61	61	61	61
Tel & Tel S & F pf..	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tex Co Inv pf	61	61	61	61
Tex Co Inv pf	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo St L & W pf..	18	18	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo St L & W pf	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Avenue	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Realty Co & L	67	67	67	67
U. S. Steel pf	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific				

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

While inward-bound from Jamaica to-day the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain O'Neill, ran aground on the southeast corner of George's island, and after remaining there for nearly two hours was pulled off by the tug Marie.

The Admiral Dewey appeared to be undamaged and the vessel berthed at Long wharf where her saloon passengers were landed.

Fifty-three ostriches arrived here this afternoon on the British steamer Kansas, Captain Linklater, which berthed at Mystic docks from Calcutta and Colombo.

The birds are the property of William H. Hiles of Bloomberg, Pa., who has been in Africa with his wife for four months gathering the birds. The vessel was heavily laden with a valuable cargo including one cage of natural history specimens shipped by E. B. Cressey & Co., to New York parties. Mr. and Mrs. Hiles boarded the steamer at Port Said.

Bringing the freight and part of the passengers of the steamer A. W. Perry, the steamer Halifax, Captain Ellis, arrived in port today from Halifax, N. S., with about 300 passengers. Perry's report that the Perry is in drydock at Halifax, having canceled her last trip here because of repairs to her machinery. It was said on the Halifax, however, that the Perry would be here as usual on Wednesday.

Under command of Capt. Herbert Green, the steam trawler Ripple pushed into the T wharf today with what is said to be the largest catch of codfish ever brought by a vessel of that kind. The steamer had 45,000 pounds of cod, 20,000 pounds of haddock, 9,000 of pollock and 700 of hake, caught in the South channel.

Considerable groundfish was on hand when the market opened at T wharf today, with 18 vessels in. The arrivals were: Georgians 32,000 pounds, Olive F. Hutchins 29,000, Azorian 2700, Thomas Brundage 15,500, Mina Swin 16,700, Boyd & Leeds 24,500, Pontiac 46,000, Str. R. Rippl 74,700, Teaser 20,000, Jeannette 100,000, Sadie M. Nunan 63,000, Rose Cabral 34,000, Flavilla 23,000, Junita 23,500, Appomattox 31,000, Spectator 12,500, Lafayette 7000 and the Metacomet 8300.

Business was brisk on T wharf today and dealers found normal prices prevailing on the pier with steak cod selling per hundredweight for \$2.25 to \$7.50, market cod \$3 to \$3.25, haddock \$1.75 to \$2.25, pollock \$2.25 to \$2.75, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$2.75.

One mackerel arrival reached T wharf today, the schooner Reliance having 1360 large fresh, 400 medium and 180 small mackerel.

Swordfish was brought to T wharf today by several vessels, the On Time having 111 fish, while the Dorcas had 32.

JULY TRAFFIC OF THE ST. PAUL

NEW YORK—With only a little over \$100,000 received in excess of its dividends in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, St. Paul officials do not view the outlook for the coming year with an over-abundance of optimism.

In July, the first month of the current fiscal year, gross fell behind 1910 by about \$300,000 and there appears to be little prospect of any betterment in comparative traffic conditions in sight.

Crops in the St. Paul territory are far behind what early indications promised and traffic from this source will not be more than average, if that. The corn crop in the company's territory will be fair, but small grain crops did not return large yields. In South Dakota, where the company operates between 1200 and 1400 miles of railway, the small grain crop yield will be under 4 per cent of normal. This state normally produces 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

REORGANIZATION OF HARDWARE CO.

The Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis will be reorganized into the E. C. Simmons, present chairman of the ent. capitalization of \$4,500,000 increased to \$7,500,000. This company has had a wonderful growth, and its dividend record reveals payments of \$6,000,000 to stockholders.

The company was founded in 1874 by E. C. Simmons, present chairman of the board. Original capital was \$200,000. The new corporation will take under its wing branches in various cities which its present Missouri charter forbids.

Of the new capital \$3,750,000 will be 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$3,750,000 common.

LARGE APPLE CROP

NEW YORK—It is estimated that the apple crop this year will be 5 per cent larger than last year. While some sections, like Oregon and Washington, are not expected to produce a full crop, New York and the middle West will have record crops. Some states in the middle West, like Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana and Arkansas, have about 75 per cent more than last year.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—A. Spear of Spear Bros., Inc., Boston.

Charleston, S. C.—C. W. A. Condon, Rockland House, Nantasket beach, N. H.—Dan Cohen, Cannon and Fetter.

Havana, Cuba—M. Otero of Ferrandes Yñiguez & Co., U. S. M. Adams, Essex, Montgomery, Ala.—A. F. Nafel of Nafel Nicoll Shoe Co., U. S. S. French, Lenox.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co., Lenox.

Washington, D. C.—W. W. Freeman of Chestnut.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co., Essex.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3, Telephone flat, Steel common 2½, 2 and 1, Lake flat, Short common flat.

EARLY RESUMPTION OF DIVIDENDS IS NOT ANTICIPATED

Net Earnings on United States Glass Outstanding Stock Slightly Above Two Per Cent for Last Year

RANGE OF PRICES

The recently issued annual report of the United States Glass Company denotes that the glass trade is still in abnormal condition. Since the 1907 panic and the failure of the National Glass Company the business has been subjected to periods of alternating prosperity in small measure and depression. The period just ended at mid-year was plainly one of substantial decline.

Beginning with the fiscal year ended July, 1910, the United States Glass Company has reported net earnings, which for that year amounted to \$93,355 or 2.9 per cent on the \$3,209,000 outstanding stock. For the year just ended, however, net earnings dropped to \$70,100, equivalent to but 2.1 per cent on the stock.

It is no wonder then that dividends which were paid to the extent of 3 per cent in 1910 ceased early in 1911. Indeed it is rather surprising, on the strength, or rather weakness, of the showing for the past years, that they should have continued as long as they did. Since the readjustment of company's finances in 1903 when the preferred issue was eliminated, there has been paid something each year to stockholders in the way of dividends, but they were most irregular disbursements.

Naturally the fluctuations in the stock have been rather wide, selling as high as 60 in 1907 and at 20 in the year following. Comparing conditions as they appeared in 1908 with the present it is difficult to make out that the stock is attractive at 35 as a non-dividend issue, for in 1908 with small dividends continuing the stock sold down to 20 with finances sounder apparently than at present.

Looking back to the fiscal year ended July, 1907, there was a surplus account of \$572,502 which has since been gradually reduced to the present \$498,003. While earnings at times may have justified moderate dividends, a much more conservative course would have been adopted to rather than impairment of surplus.

Over this same period of years there has been no alteration in capital or funded obligation, although non-interest bearing notes have been reduced from \$116,008 to \$31,638. In 1907 current assets were \$1,301,782, against current liabilities of \$446,293, leaving net quick assets of \$855,488. And yet in 1911 current assets had declined to \$1,097,300, with liabilities \$539,311, leaving working capital of only \$558,053. Particularly unfavorable was the change last year when working capital decreased nearly \$250,000. Beside this it is worthy of note for the first time in several years the property account was marked up. Altogether it seems most improbable that there will be any early resumption of dividends.

Track forces will be reduced early on some roads, because the roads have been doing less track work this year, and shop forces may be reduced without difficulty because there is no special need for the usual rush to get back order equipment into service again. The movement to reduce forces is most pronounced on Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, although other roads adopted a similar policy earlier, and still others expect to do in the near future if business continues dull.

Reports from Omaha and San Francisco of drastic reductions are explained by officials as result of a policy of reducing expenses as nearly commensurate as possible with decreases in earnings.

ERIE EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR

NEW YORK—The Erie Railroad Company has issued a preliminary income account, covering all lines, for the year ended June 30, 1911, which compares as follows:

1911
Gross oper. revenue..... \$36,649,908
Oper. exp. and taxes..... 40,245,301
Oper. income..... 16,404,607
Oper. income..... 5,000,000
Total income..... \$35,249,909
Deductions—
Interest, rent, etc. \$1,955,237
Sav. Fund, Inc. 3,500,000
App. for ad. and bus. 1,329,737
Surplus \$4,050,074 \$5,000,456

The net income of companies whose capital stock is owned by the company during the current year, was \$2,963,401, of which \$1,500,000 was paid in dividends and \$354,880 paid as interest on advances, both of which amounts are included in the income account of the current year.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows an increase of \$603,000 in the reserve excess. The excess with reserve agents increased \$723,000. The statement in detail follows:

1911
Loans..... \$220,450,000
Circulation..... 7,011,000
Deposits..... 173,593,000
B. & S. accounts..... 71,877,000
Reserve agents..... 32,880,000
Exch. clear. 11,306,000
Dues from banks 21,017,000
per cent, fund 2,230,000
Legal tenders..... 4,119,000
Specie..... 26,145,000
Reserve excess..... 3,053,857
Ex. with res. agts. 5,657,807
*Decrease. Excess in reserves last year in Boston \$2,470,143; reserve agents \$11,545,143.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot 25½, 30½, futures 25½ lbs. Market steady. Sales: Spot 600; futures 800 tons. Spot up 14½; futures up 1½. 3d. Pig tin ended firm. Spot £190 5s, up £1 15½; futures £187 10s, up £1 7s 6d. Spanish pig lead steady £1 4s 6d. Spelter firm £27 17 6d, up 2s 6d. Cleveland war-rants unchanged 47s 1½d.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3, Telephone flat, Steel common 2½, 2 and 1, Lake flat, Short common flat.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Kaisers Wilhelm, for New York

George Washington, for New York

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York

Grosser Kurfuerst, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York

Barbarossa, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

George Washington, for New York

Sailings from Havre

Zeland, for Liverpool

Parisian, for Liverpool

Bohemian, for Liverpool

Argentia, for Liverpool

Romanic, for Mediterranean ports

Devonian, for Liverpool

Sailings from Philadelphia

Montford, for Montreal

Kronprinz, for Montreal

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg

Oscar II, for Copenhagen

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg

Vultur, for Rotterdam

Sailings from Boston

Zealand, for Liverpool

Parisian, for Liverpool

Bohemian, for Liverpool

Argentia, for Liverpool

Romanic, for Mediterranean ports

Devonian, for Liverpool

Sailings from Antwerp

Montford, for Montreal

Kronprinz, for Montreal

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg

Oscar II, for Copenhagen

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm II, for New York

Barbarossa, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Sailings from Genoa

Montford, for Liverpool

Kronprinz, for Liverpool

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg

Oscar II, for Copenhagen

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm II, for New York

Barbarossa, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Sailings from Antwerp

Montford, for Montreal

Kronprinz, for Montreal

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg

Oscar II, for Copenhagen

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm II, for New York

Barbarossa, for New York

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Sailings from Antwerp

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SULTAN OF TURKEY IS INTERVIEWED BY BRITISH JOURNALIST

Ruler Is Described by W. T. Stead as Kindly Man Who Has Not Yet Got Bearings or Displayed Own Desires

DIAMONDS STUD CUP

Court Chamberlain Tells of His Majesty's Love for Little Children to Whom He Delights to Be Father

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the August number of the Review of Reviews, W. T. Stead gives an interesting account of his interview with the Sultan. As his majesty only speaks Turkish, the presence of an interpreter was indispensable. This difficulty was altogether removed, he says, owing to the kind offices of Toufif Bey, the court chamberlain, who speaks English admirably.

Mr. Stead was received in the Dolma Bagche palace, which he describes as "one of the most beautiful in Europe, and much the most beautiful in Constantinople." Standing close to the water's edge of the Bosphorus, its windows, he says, look upon a scene of beauty to which two continents contribute, but which neither continent can excel.

Cups Diamond-Crusted

The editor having partaken of refreshment, served in cups set in silver holders thickly crusted with diamonds, was shown into the presence of the Sultan by an officer in khaki uniform.

His majesty is described as a man somewhat below middle height, slightly sinewy in body and somewhat slow in his movements and in his speech.

Wearing the inevitable red fez, his eyes blinked with a somewhat vacuous expression. He wore a moustache and his beard was trimmed short. He struck Mr. Stead as having a kindly disposition, but as a man who has not yet got his bearings or felt his footing firm enough to show his own leanings.

The Sultan, apparently, was not eager to speak. He paused a little before he framed his sentences, but answered in a way that showed he was listening attentively, and was sometimes reflecting.

Advice Freely Given

Mr. Stead, being informed by the chamberlain that he might speak freely, made the most of his opportunity, though, as he says, it would not be right to publish a faithful transcript of a conversation touching upon the functions of constitutional sovereigns in modern states, the advantages of their position as compared with that of autocrats, the doctrine of ministerial responsibility, and the danger of confounding the person of the monarch with the policy of his advisers.

"It was," Mr. Stead adds, "to me an interesting, and to the Sultan an unprecedented experience."

"I thank you," his majesty said as he concluded the interview, "I thank you very much for all you have said to me. I hope that I shall profit by your words."

The court chamberlain told Mr. Stead many things about the Sultan's kindness of heart, and of his ready sympathy with distress. During his tour in the provinces he delighted to gather the children of various nationalities around him and stand in their midst as a father. "Indeed," said the enthusiastic chamberlain, "his majesty is the real father of his people."

INDIA'S ADVANCE IN EDUCATION IS TOLD IN FIGURES

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA—Statistics recently issued give some idea of the enormous extension of education which has taken place of late years in this country. Thus during the past decade the total number of scholars in public and private institutions has increased from 4,418,308 to 6,214,905, an advance of 40 per cent.

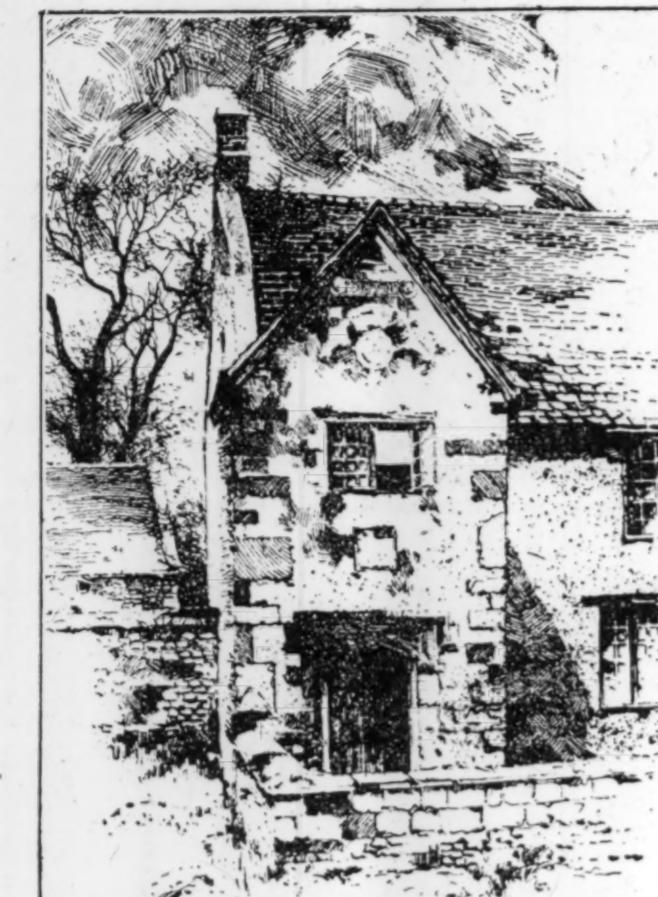
There has been a 35 per cent increase in the case of the male scholars, who now number 5,383,041; but this is quite eclipsed by the relative increase among female scholars, which is actually 94 per cent, though the total number of these in all this vast country is only 831,954.

The percentage of students to the population of school-going age is 30 per cent in the case of males; among females it is only 5 per cent. The progress referred to above, however, is considered of hopeful augury, and another 10 years should see the percentage materially increased.

The expenditure meanwhile has gone up from Rs. 38,400,000 to Rs. 68,800,000, an increase of 70 per cent.

SWEET SULGRAVE MANOR HOME OF WASHINGTONS

Ancestral Place of Illustrious American Nestles in English Rural Peace and Arms Show Stars and Stripes



(Copyright by London Daily Chronicle; used by special permission)

Sulgrave manor, showing the old architecture of Washington family center, now famous

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that a new effort is to be made by some Americans to purchase Sulgrave manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of George Washington, says the London Daily Chronicle, and it continues:

A movement has been started in New York to celebrate in 1915 the 100 years of peace between this country and the United States, and it is thought that the purchase of a house so interesting to all Americans would form a fitting part of the celebration. A terrible scheme not only for purchasing the house, but for removing it bodily and reerecting it in New York was some years ago under consideration, but the

obstinate refusal of the owners to sell prevented this act of vandalism.

To remove this picturesque old house from the quiet, rural scene which forms its natural environment, from that atmosphere of peace and tranquillity which is so characteristic of the English countryside, would be to rend away from it nearly all the value of its historic associations. It would, under such conditions, bear as much resemblance to the beautiful old Sulgrave manor as a dried rose in an album of flowers bears to the living, blowing, sweet perfumed blossom in the garden.

It is to be feared that though the name of Sulgrave manor is fairly well



(Copyright by London Daily Chronicle; used by special permission)
WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS HAS STARS AND STRIPES

known, the number of English people who have actually visited it is not great. Northamptonshire is not a county that specially attracts the summer tourist, though it contains a number of manor and country houses of remarkable and historic interest. Sulgrave boasts no station and is a small village not many miles from Brackley.

The Washingtons appear to have come originally from Lancashire. Laurence Washington, the founder of the Northants branch, was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and in 1545. He received the manor of Sulgrave on the dissolution of the monasteries and built the manor house.

A part of the building he erected still survives, with a high gabled porch over which are the Washington arms. The Washington family did not remain very long at Sulgrave, and they sold the estate in 1610.

Stars and Stripes Shown

The Washington arms contain a trace of the famous "Stars and Stripes," for they consist of a white shield with two red stripes, and at the top three red stars. These arms are to be seen not only over the porch at Sulgrave manor, but in the village church.

Although the Washingtons did not long remain settled at Sulgrave manor, yet they continued to reside in the county of Northamptonshire.

Robert and Laurence, the son and the grandson of Laurence Washington, of Sulgrave, migrated in the early years of the seventeenth century to Little Brington, a small hamlet close to Althorp

There is a certain strangeness in trac-



(Copyright by London Daily Chronicle; used by special permission)
Home where ancestors of George Washington lived and which is object of pride

park, the seat of the celebrated Spencer family.

"Washington's house" is still shown, a small house of sandstone which bears over the doorway the pious inscription, "The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away, Blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructa 1606."

It is probably an allusion to the fact that at that time the fortunes of the family had declined, and that the home at Brington seems to have been offered them by Lord Spencer of Wormaldton, who was connected with the Washingtons.

Descent Is Traced

Of the eight sons of Laurence Washington, one was the Rev. Laurence Washington, who became a fellow of Brasenose College and rector of Purleigh, Essex. He apparently suffered for his loyalty to the throne during the troublous days of the great rebellion. It was his eldest son, John, the great-great-grandson of the original Laurence Washington of Sulgrave manor, who emigrated to America in 1657 and founded the family of the Virginian Washingtons.

There is a certain strangeness in trac-

ing in peaceful, out-of-the-way country churches in this country records of the forebears of the man who was to rend from England one of the greatest of her possessions.

In South Australia over 13,000 senior

cadets were registered, and of these over 10,000 have now been placed under training. Exceedingly satisfactory musters have been reported at the drills which have so far been held, and with few exceptions the lads have shown keen interest in the movement. From the age of 12 to 14 years the boys are liable to serve in the junior cadets, from 14 to 18 years in the senior cadets, and from 18 to 26 years in the citizen forces.

The 10,000 senior cadets now in training are boys who have attained or will attain the ages of 14, 15, 16 or 17 years during 1911. The scattered population over a vast area is naturally making the work a little difficult; but the fact that the scheme has worked smoothly in its initial stages, and has received loyal support from the public generally, augurs well for its ultimate success.

It is estimated that 100,000 senior cadets in the various states will now begin military drill, and it is expected that in a few years hence Australia will have in training 100,000 senior cadets and 112,000 citizen soldiers.

CESSION OF LAGOS CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LAGOS—The celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the cession of Lagos to the crown have been carried out with much enthusiasm, the town being in a festive and decorated, as was also the harbor and shore. An address was delivered by the acting Governor, in which he referred to the great progress which had been made in the past, and which he hoped would be even greater in the future.

HOTELS

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is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the year's best. Monthly photo-competitions will send the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, natural scenes, or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Photo-Contest," The Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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BRITISH PROPOSALS OVER BAGHDAD LINE DESIRE GUARANTEE

NEW POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IS PRACTICAL AID

(Special to the Monitor)

POONA, India—The new buildings of the Poona Agricultural College were opened recently by Sir G. S. Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and the presidency is now possessed of an institution which is probably without equal in the whole of India.

It was in 1878 that agricultural classes were started at the College of Poona, but the popularity of these classes was decidedly spasmodic and it was only during the last three years or so that real signs of steadily increasing interest have been manifested.

In 1905 it was decided that a separate agricultural college should be begun, and the present year marks the completion of the three blocks of buildings of which it is composed, two being devoted to

the work of teaching, and the third to the housing of the students. These buildings stand in 150 acres of arable land, where the practical work is carried on.

Here, during the first year of his course at the college, the student is shown, on a certain piece of ground, how the work is carried out; during his second year he has to cultivate this land for himself so as to secure the best results, and to show a balance on the right side at the end of the term; and in his third year he is put on to act as overseer over a small estate, in which capacity he issues instructions but does not take any part in the actual labor himself.

It is not, however, for teaching purposes alone that the college is employed, for it is worked out all the agricultural problems of the presidency. The professor of agriculture also acts as chief technical expert for the agricultural department of the Deccan, while the professor of botany is economic botanist to the government, and so on.

Moreover, the fact that the college is a storehouse of agricultural information is becoming known to the people generally, and so numerous have been the inquiries sent in to the college that an information bureau has been started as an integral part of the institution.

LONDON MAIRS FOR NEW ZEALAND TO GO BY CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Arrangements have been made for a new mail service via Vancouver and Auckland, the postoffice announces. This will be performed by steamers of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), and will leave Vancouver at intervals of four weeks, beginning Sept. 6. The time of transit between London and Auckland by way of Vancouver will be about 33 days.

The first mail for conveyance by the new service was despatched from London on the evening of Aug. 23 and the next will be on the afternoon of Sept. 23. Inward mails by the new service will be due on Sept. 4 and Oct. 2.

The mail for New Zealand to be despatched Sept. 22 by way of Suez will be restricted to correspondence especially superscribed for transmission by that route; all other correspondence will be withheld for despatch by way of Vancouver on Sept. 22.

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YOUNG AUSTRALIANS BEGIN TRAINING FOR COUNTRY'S DEFENSE

Boys of Great Continent Showing a Keen Interest in Movement Which Calls on Them to Learn Readiness

100,000 IN THE RANKS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The provisions of the commonwealth defense act, under which all male inhabitants of Australia, who are British subjects and not specially exempted, are liable for military or naval training, came into working force on July 1 last. The past six months have been devoted to the registration, examination and equipment of the cadets, and shortly they will all be engaged in actual training.

In South Australia over 13,000 senior cadets were registered, and of these over 10,000 have now been placed under training. Exceedingly satisfactory musters have been reported at the drills which have so far been held, and with few exceptions the lads have shown keen interest in the movement.

Still English people can truly claim that many of the great qualities of the man who was to defeat them were inherited from his English ancestry; that through them he received that tradition of freedom and independence which he was afterward to uphold against the mother country herself.

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Still English people can truly claim that many of the great qualities of the man who

THE HOME FORUM

Happiness Lies Not in
Worldly Wealth

THERE are many men who appear to be struggling against adversity, and yet are happy; but yet more, who, although abounding in wealth, are miserable.—Tacitus.

Curious Eskimo Living

Furniture is quite unknown in a common Eskimo home. The houses of the Eskimos are all built of stone and turf, with the windows opening toward the sun, the one entrance always being on the side that is least exposed to the wind. Along the back wall runs a platform, a pallet of boards, raised 18 inches above the floor. It is from six to eight feet deep, and through its whole length it is divided into rooms or spaces of eight or ten feet. Each room is separated from the neighboring room by a partition of board or skin. An open passage runs the whole length of the house along the pallet rooms and serves for the traffic of all the inmates; but each pallet room claims for its own the bit of passageway adjoining.

Each pallet room is occupied by one family, and there they stay night and day. The best pallet room is the innermost, and is always occupied by the owner of the house, or the oldest, if the house has more than one owner.—Century.

ORGANIZED CHARITY, ITS OBJECT AND THE WAY IT IS ATTAINED

SAP judgments are many nowadays in the multiplicity of things that are to be judged, and it is perhaps not astonishing that the papers should comment sometimes unfairly on such enterprises as they have not had time to investigate. A recent article of the sort remarks on the fact that it costs \$2 in expense and salaries to deliver \$1 of modern charity to the persons for whom it is intended.

modern philanthropy the case is successfully handled when the persons in need are helped to be self-supporting. This is done in many ways. An immense outlay of time and trouble goes to finding employment for needy people. If any one has tried to do his own charity and sought work for some acquaintance he knows the value of a systematic means of placing people where workers are needed.

Another way of helpfulness is in the visiting, advising, encouraging and admonishing that goes along with the whole-hearted work of these "paid officials." One might as well say that the ministers over churches should be expected to labor for nothing as to say that it is possible for all the necessary work of charity to be done nowadays by volunteers. The people who are trained and fitted by experience and ability to do

these are not the idlers, but persons who have had the incentive of their own need to make them useful. If they did their work for nothing they would themselves be in the ranks of the needy. As it is they work for sufficiently slender wage, and do work requiring qualities which might earn high rewards elsewhere. The courage, patience, good cheer and exhaustless enthusiasm asked in labor for the so-called submerged tenth of society are

not paid for by the meager monetary return made for the self-sacrifice of the charity workers of large cities.

These systems, as has been remarked here before, are really schools for the betterment of the poor. By far the greatest number of persons needing charitable succor are in that state because they have never been taught how to conduct their lives.

Lessons in the right use of money, in better ways of household management, encouragement to wavering resolve are given to the people through the charity system and proving that the systems are worth more than the doing of money. Money is supplied directly as the need is and is far more efficacious than if given injudiciously. The workers in the charitable societies may be said to save fully the cost of their services in applying the help necessary to the poor in ways that are truly effective.

Parks Controlled by Women

JUAREZ, Mex., is believed to be the only city in the world in which the direction and control of the city parks have been turned over completely to women.

The parks in Ciudad Juarez still will be cared for by men, but above the men will be a board of eight lady managers, composed of four "dames" and four "senoritas," who have exclusive control and direction of all parks.—New York Post.

How Harm Is Wrought
by Indiscreetness

YOU may do much harm by indiscreet praise and by indiscreet blame; but remember, the chief harm is always done by blame.—John Ruskin.

Aviation an Engineering Problem

Aerial flight in machines heavier than air has justified its claim upon engineering attention in less than 10 years. The study of physical laws and the experiments made by Langley, Chanute and others in the face of great discouragement and at no small cost in time and money, have formed the basis of progress which some of these men have not lived to see. Their work, of permanent solidity, may perhaps require further elaboration; but the immediate need in the development of aviation is a need for the engineer. Spectacular flights are profitable to those who fly, and thrilling to the multitude, but what is now demanded is a rapid evolution of the art to the point where any man may fly who wants to, and where every man may use the aeroplane with as much certainty as does the telephone. To accomplish this, the problems of design must be approached by designers rather than sportsmen, and a knowledge of material and mechanics must replace that type of inventive genius which learns by blunder.—Engineering Magazine.

LONDON TEACHING CHILDREN TO PLAY

SOME of the teachers of the London county council schools are making an experiment which goes far toward improving the so-called "holidays" of the school children. The term "holiday" is in most cases a wrong term. The children are usually far happier during school hours than in their cramped surroundings at home, or playing in the noisy streets in all weathers, and it seemed that if a "vacation school" could be opened where little children could be taught to play, it would provide real pleasure for them, and incidentally instruction of a kind not included in the usual curriculum, besides being a help to the parents, whose work goes on as usual, and who consequently cannot give the care and supervision required by the children.

The experiment is tentative, and only one school has been opened this year, in Battersea, a district composed mainly of the industrial classes. The holidays last four weeks, and as that one school is not nearly large enough to accommodate the children who applied for admission, they have been divided into two shifts of 380 children, each shift to have a fortnight's "holiday schooling." The first fortnight is just completed and the evident desire of the outgoing shift to return is ample proof of the success of the experiment so far.

The children are encouraged to make experiments, such as growing wheat and maize grains in a box of damp shavings and sawdust. In one of the classes they make tops out of paper, matchboxes, old

cardboard boxes and gum. Scrap-books are made out of newspaper illustrations and advertisements stuck on brown paper and bound. The boys make brush stands and racks, and are taught to mend their own boots with leather supplied by the London county council. There is a special room set apart for music, in which are many different instruments, and here, although perhaps not very harmonious lines, a small orchestra has been formed and conducted by an enterprising pupil.

The fresh air fund is helping by sending a party of 900 to Hampton court for a day's outing, and other outings are being organized, and the money required collected by the 10 teachers, to whom credit has been given for the scheme and its successful results is due.

QUALITY OF A NAME SECURELY FIXED

"GOD AND I"

THE following letter and poem are from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Sir—The rather remarkable poem, or fragment, given below is taken from a volume published recently in London entitled "The Book of Names." The author is given credit, and search has so far failed to find one. A thought so striking, so well expressed, and so moving in the nature of the expression, of so many high minds ought not to remain long anonymous as to authorship.

Media, Pa., May 29, 1911.

God and I in space alone,
And nobody else in view.
"And where are the people, O
Lord?" I said,
"The earth beneath and the sky
o'erhead,
And the dead whom once I knew?"

"That was a dream," God smiled
and said,
"A dream that has ceased to be
true.
There were no people, living or
dead,
No earth beneath and no sky
o'erhead,
There was only Myself and you!"

"And why do I feel no fear?" I said,
"Meeting you here this way?
For I have sinned I know full well,
And is there heaven, and is there
hell,
And is this the judgment day?"

"Nay, those were but dreams," the
great God said,
"Dreams that have ceased to be.
There are no such things as fear
and sin,
And you yourself—you have never
been;
There is nothing at all but Me."

Women as Farmers.

"The time is not far distant when women will turn to farming as a permanent occupation in this country, for already several bright and enterprising women have demonstrated that they can succeed in agriculture," said Judge F. L. Fownes of Los Angeles to a Baltimore American man. "In Texas there is a woman who has been making a clear profit of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year growing onions, and she is known far and wide as the onion queen of the Lone Star state.

"In California we are tremendously proud of our first woman cotton raiser, Mrs. Sallie F. Wiles. To a vast number of folks it will be news that any cotton is grown in California, but during the last three or four years its production has been going on in the Imperial valley, and this season at least 100,000 acres were planted to that crop.

"Mrs. Wiles owned a ranch that was not much account apparently, but after succeeding in making a good crop of alfalfa and barley one season, the next year she determined to try her hand at cotton and planted 170 acres against the advice of all her neighbors and fellow ranchers. She knew nothing as to the culture of the plant and the hired men who aided her were just as ignorant, but she got a bale for every acre, which is considered a fine yield in the best cotton sections of the South.

"The people of the valley throughout its length and breadth were jubilant over the woman planter's triumph. They held a big festival in her honor not long ago at which she was crowned queen of the valley, and the gown she wore was actually made out of cloth woven at a California mill from material she had herself grown. Encouraged by this experience she is now determined to add sugar beet production to her other crops, and I haven't the least doubt she will be equally successful in that line."

With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes satin.—Cooperation.

INTERESTING comment on the question of the names of persons in fiction and every day life as well as made by the Bookman, which cites how persons have almost always specific characteristics connected with the name. Kate or Elizabeth or Annette or Jane, to say nothing of Reginald, Oscar and Charles. Most often these characteristics are related, however, to the persons with whom the name was first associated in one's experience, and there is very often nothing in the name that really connotes a person of the particular temperament one connects with it.

However, Elizabeth is held to be a more dignified name than Marguerite, and Sarah more sensible than Dorothy, and the Bookman critic goes on to cite how great writers have found just the name which belongs to the heroine they are describing, often after long search. He reminds us that though the common run of names is used over and over by different authors without compunction, there are a few which belong to characters so stamped with individuality that no writer afterward has dared use that name. The writer cites Ophelia and Desdemona, Clarissa and Pamela of Richardson and Rowena of Scott; and

while remembering that Beatrice has been used by many writers he says that none has ventured to use the variant Beatix since it was identified once for all with the heroine of Henry Esmond. There are many Rebeccas, but only one Becky Sharp, only one Sheila, only one Nora, only one Romola.

These names are nearly all of the uncommon order, however, and this alone gives some special quality to them. Rosalind is just as distinctive as any of Shakespeare's women—and could she have been named anything else—but the name is not left alone by writers, perhaps because a tragic fate is what chiefly sets Desdemona and Ophelia apart.

This distinctive character of a name is felt in historical persons. Washington—what a mouth-filling and splendid volatile! Is it or is it the association with the great patriot and later with the capital of these United States that gives it fulness? Napoleon—how overladen a man seems whose friends have chosen this name for him unless there is something strong and achieving in him? Leonardo is not so uncommon in itself—but who ever sees the name without the surname and doubts who is meant?

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

He Meant to Help

A Buffalo boy, four years old, has been spending the season with his parents at a summer resort in West Virginia. At the hotel it was the custom of the orchestra to give a concert every evening, and the little fellow always had a front seat near the drummer. One evening while the orchestra was playing, the man with the drum laid down his drumstick at a place in the score which did not demand his assistance. Quick as a flash the little boy picked it up and before any one could interfere he gave the drum three resounding whacks. The audience was instantly aroused and the conductor of the orchestra turned sharply in amazement to inquire into the proceeding which had so rudely disturbed the harmony of the piece. The boy was pulled away to his room by his father, who sternly asked why his son had acted thus. "Why, papa," innocently replied the lad, "the drummer got tired and I just wanted to help him out."—Buffalo Commercial.

Appeal to Boy Scouts

Among new features of the boy scout movement is the vote of the executive committee to establish a national court of honor which will award medals to boys for deeds of heroism. William T. Hornaday, director of the Zoological park, the Bronx, New York, has issued an appeal to the boy scouts to protect the birds and wild animals of the country. He urges them to watch sharply for violations of the game laws and to help to bring such violators to punishment.

Still another field of usefulness for boy scouts is pointed out by Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt urges the scouts to see that gangs of roughs do not make the playgrounds impossible for children. He points out to the boys that the qualities of a good scout make for success in business and urges upon them the importance of unselfishness, gentleness, strength and bravery.—Newark News.

The people of the valley throughout its length and breadth were jubilant over the woman planter's triumph. They held a big festival in her honor not long ago at which she was crowned queen of the valley, and the gown she wore was actually made out of cloth woven at a California mill from material she had herself grown. Encouraged by this experience she is now determined to add sugar beet production to her other crops, and I haven't the least doubt she will be equally successful in that line."

With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes satin.—Cooperation.

Plucky Coxswain

There is a lively tale in St. Nicholas which shows the responsibilities of the coxswain in a racing shell. The lad who thus has in charge the success of his college crew is described as having become suddenly afraid, and when in a race he sees what looks like a possible collision he nervously steers so far out of the course as to lose the race. Another race follows immediately and this time he redeems himself. The race is nearly lost when the stroke, pulling his prettiest, sees the coxswain look suddenly scared and then determined. He wonders what has happened, when the coxswain shouts to the men to renew their efforts for the race is not lost after all. Suddenly the rowers are aware of a great heat and then that they have passed a heap of burning material which sinks out of sight just after they pass it.

In a few moments they are at the goal, and have won the race. The losing crew saw the burning motor boat and pulled away far enough to give the winner the advantage it needed.

Then they ask the coxswain how he dared keep straight on in the face of the possible explosion of the gasoline tank—which is what the other crew's coxswain had feared and avoided. Our coxswain says that though at first he was tempted to steer away he watched the burning boat and saw that she was afire aft, while the tank was forward. The fire was eating through the side of the boat and he calculated that water would rush in and swamp the boat before the fire reached the tank. Here was coolness and quick decision as well as pluck, proving the little coxswain a worthy sportsman after all.

Today's Puzzle

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

The prima and the final make a name of a play by Shakespeare. My first is to encounter; my second is skilled; my third is peaceful; my fourth is to strike against; my fifth is comfort; my sixth part of the foot; my seventh an animal.

With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes satin.—Cooperation.

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AWAY IN THE LAND OF COTTON



OLD PLANTATION HOUSE NEAR NEW ORLEANS

THIS house, which was torn down last June to make way for modern progress, is an example of the old plantation style of building in the South. The house was 88 years old and originally stood surrounded by its fields. The land is now part of New Orleans and with the trim lawn and shrubbery the place has been typical of the pleasant homes of the city in the outlying sections.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 28, 1911

Weakness of the Recall

IT is alleged that a careful rechecking of the names affixed to a petition demanding the recall of the mayor of a western city reveals the fact that out of 4547 signatures 2378 are fraudulent. This incident is taken in some quarters as confirmation of the impression that resort to the recall would promote rather than discourage political dishonesty. This may, or may not, be the fact; but the weakness of the recall, we believe, lies in the petition process. Even where the petition contains only genuine names—and whether it has relation to the recall or to some other matter—it is unreliable as a political instrument. Often, just to be obliging, people sign petitions with which they have no sympathy whatever.

Many of the states and communities, after experimenting with numerous devices to protect the purity of the ballot, have adopted the Australian system of voting, mainly because it insures secrecy. In the Australian booth the voter may mark his ballot as he pleases. Nobody is looking over his shoulder. Nobody is trying to influence him. For the time being—the vital time in a political contest—he is alone with his conscience. No matter how he may be bound up in personal and political obligations during the campaign, he is now, at last, a free agent, and if his instincts are right, he acts the part of a good citizen.

The Australian ballot has done wonders for the uplift of the American electorate. It dealt a blow to its first and hardest blow. Those whose experience runs back that far know full well that political conditions today are vastly improved over what they were twenty years ago. To this improvement the Australian system of voting has been a large contributor.

The petition process is a reversal of the Australian method. It undertakes to commit voters openly to support or opposition in cases where they would prefer to keep their sentiments to themselves. They are led to sign their names frequently in direct contradiction of their judgment and conviction because of social or political considerations. The petition process puts a premium on insincerity.

It is possible, of course, that other and better safeguards for the ballot box, that other and more effectual means of recording the will of the people at the polls, may be found in the future; but up to the present time the secret ballot has given greatest satisfaction to thoughtful and right-minded people. The efforts of the ablest political reformers have been directed through all time mainly toward releasing the ordinary voter from outside influences, whether these influences might be simply selfish or wholly corrupt. To this end every form of intimidation and bribery has been made reprehensible in the sight of the law. To this end the former custom of canvassing around the polls has been prohibited. The employer of labor may no longer use undue persuasion. It is unsafe for anybody to indulge in intimidation. Yet, adoption of the petition process makes possible a return to all the evils eliminated by the secret ballot.

If there is to be a recall at all, and as to this honest people differ widely, it should be brought about through instrumentalities that guarantee every elector the privilege of casting his vote as he thinks best.

THERE are few individuals in the United States who cannot contribute in some way toward the discouragement of political tendencies calculated to discourage those engaged in legitimate business. Even the great parties are made up of individuals.

Controversy

TO ANY one that observes the signs of the times as the world shows them it is plain this is a period of controversy between nations, among the members of individual nations and in communities. It is happily not a controversy that takes the physical forms generally known as war, but it is rather the state resulting in public opinion from the impact of new opinions on old, of new systems that are advocated in preference to old, and of theories that are, at least in appearance, novel compared to those that have for a while obtained. If we never shift the scenery on a stage, when the inevitable day of movement does come, the old is bound to creak a little in its grooves. No one cheerfully gives up the practise of years with entire exhilaration even though it be to advance a very interesting and ingenious theory. Above all, no one thoroughly likes to be worsted in a controversy.

This being so, it is natural to inquire how much good controversy ever does and how much it ever helps the world. If we ask such a question, it by no means follows that we become the champions of supineness or any less defenders of our rights. But a controversy is generally no more than an argument in which two parties to it stand on either side of a barrier and throw diametrically opposite statements at each other's heads. We should be quite willing to abide by the result of an inquiry among our readers to determine in round numbers how many of them had ever been changed in their original opinions by an argument with other persons. We are pretty sure that the figures would be low and we should be very much surprised were they not. It is not difficult to put a proposition so that it cannot be answered defensively, indeed a casuist is born every second. Therefore it is that the loser in an argument is generally one that simply has not mastered all the moves in the game. We speak now of real argument, not of that species of violence that goes by the name of dogmatic statement. The loser in the real form of argument is silenced, but he thinks quite the same as before, nothing has changed in his consciousness. Whether Galileo uttered them or they are apocryphal, the words "Eppur si muove" are the natural declaration of independence of all them that like to think for themselves. Argument and controversy as such are no more than intellectual amusements when they consist in the statement of what is believed or wished to be a fact, but quite fails in demonstration.

George Fox used a term that is significant; when he mentions a person that has adopted the views of the Friends, he speaks of him as convinced, not converted. There is a great deal of difference in the meanings of the two words and Fox uses the word that is

more in consonance with the dignity of mankind. To be sure, he was by no means always moderate in the way that he pressed his views on the world; he employed at times the Gothic manner in argument common in his days, but on the whole his way of looking at things was a great advance on his time.

One may easily be on the losing side in a controversy and yet see his side prevail if it be right. If we wish to convince a man we must have the courage to like him unconvinced, otherwise in case of success we have an ally that we may not like any the better for the alliance. That one may not agree with another may be a sign that he is fundamentally wrong, but it can easily be a sign of the existence of an independence that all must preserve or part with their right of intellectual liberty. If the parties to a controversy would but see that all the time there is a third party, the right that never changes, then in looking at it they might lose sight of themselves and the necessity for anybody's conversion.

NIAGARA falls, it is said, fascinated Admiral Togo. They also fascinate the waterpower companies.

A SINE qua non of intelligent comment on affairs in Japan is lacking. Full and freely expressed comment by foreigners resident in the empire upon happenings that are significant is not forthcoming, even to the extent now apparent in connection with pregnant events in China or Russia. A formal censorship that was effective during the war with Russia still seems to exist in an informal if not formal way, apparently leading residents that might be expected to serve the outer world to keep silence or to modify their letters and despatches.

Very desirable at the present time would be a complete exposition of just how far the government has gone in forbidding publication and sale of the works of modern European authors deemed destructive in their influence on family and national loyalties. It is said that the government, in its effort to reconstitute a religious basis for the ethical life which it would induce all dutiful citizens to lead, is departing from the position of neutrality as between creeds that it had come to hold and that it is now pressing Shintoism upon the people as deserving of being considered the national faith. A change of attitude of this kind naturally will materially alter the status of the foreign missions and missionaries.

The domestic crisis that Japan sooner or later is likely to face is, of course, one of shifting of loyalties. It would seem that dynastic claims such as are now made must be abated sooner or later to something like those which are now tolerated by the people of European constitutional monarchies. Japanese youth of both sexes cannot be forever held to past ideals of subserviency to family discipline. A basis for social ethics seems to be needed, allowing for the rights of individuals as well as collective society; and such religious motive as this ethic has would need to harmonize with the highest truths of foreign as well as of native religions. Japan need not react in order to serve as mediator between east and west—a noble ambition; and it seems folly to think that the way to the desired goal lies by the road of suppression of free speech and refusal to know the radical thought of the western world. Not so decided the "elder statesmen" who made the modern Japan the marvel that she is.

WE SHALL now have an opportunity to see whether vetoing helps or hurts one's aptitude for golfing.

Munificence as a Matter of Course

A CITIZEN of Illinois, born in Vermont, who during the past twenty years has distributed \$7,000,000 among small colleges on terms that have increased their endowment twice that amount, has just given his home to the town in which he lives and has practically ceased to be an owner of property. There was a time when such an act, crowning such a career of munificence, would have been a universal theme of talk and a source of national pride. For doing far less for their fellow men, George Peabody and Peter Cooper won international fame and national respect. Evidently D. K. Pearson must be content with a relatively lower rank.

Explanation of this interesting phenomenon varies in point of view. The cynic sees in it characteristic ingratitude of a democracy evolving an ever-increasing appetite for doles, and prone to look upon gifts by the rich as a matter of course, for which no thanks are due. Not so, argues the social philosopher. "The fact is," he says, "that the scale of beneficence in the United States has altered so since the days of Peabody and Cooper that a record of \$7,000,000 given away during a score of years cannot be expected to occasion the comment that it would have occasioned in mid-nineteenth century. Benefactions by American donors, in 1910, amounted to \$125,000,000. The annual total now seldom falls below the \$100,000,000 mark. Men and women now give off-hand, in one lump, as much as the Illinoisan has given in twenty years. Americans cannot be expected to ignore the quantitative test of so-called 'charity.'"

The social philosopher is nearer right than the cynic. American idealism does find expression in a scale of giving to worthy causes, by men and women of means, such as is not found in Europe or Asia. Motives prompting it are various, some low, some high. But the fact remains, impressive and unparalleled; and it has other effects than the one discussed above. For one thing it helps fend off collectivism, state aid and drastic taxation that otherwise might be demanded. Such things, either called for or in operation in other lands, are here kept at a distance by the habit and tradition of voluntary surrender of surplus capital and income.

THE modern Phineas Fogg has reached France. As he selected an automobile to rush him to Paris, instead of the expected aeroplane, it is fair to conclude that no experience in M. Jagerschmidt's fast trip around the world could lead him to prefer travel in the upper air to travel on solid ground.

THAT Baltimore was the scene of the national peace congress may be one reason why the city thinks itself especially fitted to entertain one of the great national party conventions.

NEW YORK CITY has its expensive Tammany tiger, but through the state there are domestic animals valued at \$183,000,000.

IT SEEMS to be pretty clear that when aeroplane becomes general the atmosphere will have to be cleared of smoke.

Making Philadelphia Contracts Honest

THE significance of the candidacy of George H. Earle in the Philadelphia mayoralty fight is the naturalness and simplicity of his platform and the man's competency for the particular job in hand. No crusade of reform preceded his entering the lists. He is not the choice of the immaculate against the soiled, and hence does not have to pose as any better than he is. No pledges to even the place-seeking "unco guid" will help him if elected. He is not a rainbow-chasing theorist or a professional up-lifter. What interests him is exposure of fraud and theft in municipal business, conspicuously this in connection with contracts. Having demonstrated his rare capacity as a prober of similar "get-rich-quick" schemes in connection with trusts that prey upon the nation, and having shown marked capacity in straightening out the tangled affairs of local banks and business enterprises and giving them first-class credit rating, Mr. Earle now proposes to do his duty as a Philadelphian in giving the city honest business management.

The aspects of his career just emphasized give him strength as a candidate that a doctrinaire reformer or radical innovator would not have. He is provoking no needless opposition and refusing no respectable though self-interested support. All he asks for is a chance to do at city hall what he did for the sugar trust.

The simple issue Philadelphians have to face has to do with robbery. If they like it they can defeat him. If they would like to have their taxes go for the things they nominally are supposed to pay for, then he is willing to see that thieving officials and contractors are defied. Of course, while endeavoring to keep his pledge, Mr. Earle may have to fight the political machine. Indeed he cannot escape it. But he is not crossing bridges until he comes to them. He has elected to run as a business man on a simple platform: "Thou shalt not steal."

SOME day Governor Wilson may be led to exclaim that too much indorsement is scarcely less embarrassing than too little.

Getting Together on Smoke

IT HAS long been the belief of observant people that much might be accomplished for the general good if city officials and public service officials would pull together. Not much better than the old and now generally repudiated practise of permitting public service corporations to have everything their own way is the newer and no less reprehensible practise of nagging and hampering them at every point. There is such a thing as tact in city government and in corporation management, and it would seem that there never was a time when it was more needed than it is at present.

Just by way of illustration: The smoke nuisance is not a purely local, but rather a general, problem. Almost every town and city and every form of industry is concerned in its solution. It is usually approached, however, from both sides in an antagonistic spirit. The municipality assumes offhand that the smoke-making corporation intends to make smoke; the smoke-making corporation assumes offhand that the municipality intends to make trouble. While this attitude prevails solution is difficult.

There are signs in a western city of a tendency toward a more rational course. The municipal authorities and the corporation managers are getting together, talking the matter over and trying to find a way of settling the question in a manner fairly, if not altogether, satisfactorily to all. The result of this departure will be no less important than interesting. This is an age of arbitration. The disposition among men is to reason together. A satisfactory solution of the smoke problem has never been reached by following the old method of procedure; let us hope that in the case alluded to results may be achieved that will lead all other smoke-suffering communities and smoke-making industries to follow the get-together plan.

THERE is a revival of the rumor that certain western influences are actively engaged at the present time in a movement intended to bring about an independent plan for the advancement of currency reform. That antagonism to the monetary commission has been growing for some time has been made manifest in many ways. Congress has given that body until March 31 next to make a report. The substance of that report is generally known. It has met with approval in strong financial circles. Yet, the impression is gaining ground that among those western bankers who are in accord with the general plan of the proposed reforms are some who believe that they would stand a better chance of obtaining public and legislative approval if the proposals were not fathered by former Senator Aldrich and his associates.

The matter is one that calls for the calm consideration of those who are interested first of all in action that will safeguard the country against such panics as that of 1907. It must be conceded, of course, that the Aldrich influence has greatly declined in the last two years; but this has reference mainly to politics. Many who were and are Mr. Aldrich's political antagonists have been and are supporters of his monetary proposals.

The main question at the outset is whether, having gone thus far, the friends of monetary reform can afford to take the risk of losing all the ground that has been gained simply because Mr. Aldrich and the monetary commission are not acceptable to an element among the reformers. The campaign for an independent organization is likely to arouse feeling that may set back the cause of monetary reform for years. One need not be an admirer or a follower of Senator Aldrich in politics to see that the movement to overturn the work of the commission, that it may be carried forward eventually by others, is not calculated to bring about the harmonious conditions that can alone assure the necessary legislation. To the impartial onlooker it would seem that the independents are not proceeding in a manner likely to gain the one important end in view. They may overthrow Mr. Aldrich and smash the monetary commission, but in doing so they may make it impossible for a decade to begin again where Mr. Aldrich and the commission left off.

Just why tin should become scarce at this time, when there is little railroad construction going on and consequently less consumption of canned foods, nobody has yet explained.

The West and Banking Reform